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## Salvador Election Won't End the War, Officials Concede

By Raymond Bonner  
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — U.S. officials and Salvadoran leaders are now saying that the elections next month, far from ending the political violence, are likely to be the prelude to increased fighting.

The elections will not end the war, U.S. Ambassador Deane R. Hinton said recently. His observation was based on the fact that groups representing the leftist rebels are not participating in the elections. The rebels have vowed to continue their armed struggle for power after the voting.

But recent declarations by political and government leaders that leftist and rightist Salvadorans may use force to impose their political philosophy if they do not prevail at the polls are viewed here as even more alarming.

Leaders of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, an extreme rightist group, say that if they lose they will fight to keep the country from being governed by "Communists." They include in this category the Christian Democrats, headed by José Napoleón Duarte, president of the military-civilian junta.

And if the Nationalist Republican Party wins, "There will be a bloodbath, a real civil war," Jorge Bostanista, a political independent who is the head of the national Election Commission, said in an interview.

Nationalist Republican leaders have repeatedly declared that they will use whatever military force is necessary to "pacify" the country.

On March 28, Salvadorans will elect a 60-member Constitutional Assembly that will have the power to name a president to rule the country until the delegates draft a constitution and set a date for presidential elections.

Eight political parties are registered to participate in the elections. But polls by the Election Commission and by the Christian Democrats indicate that the battle for control of the assembly — and consequently, of the government — will be between three parties: the Christian Democrats, the Nationalist Republican Alliance.

On the political spectrum they range from right-center — the Christian Democrats — to far right.

The National Conciliation Party, the official government party from 1961 to 1979, was widely regarded for the Middle East.

David R. Gergen, White House communications director, said Mr. Reagan was referring to press accounts that claimed the administration was redirecting its military policies from Israel to Arab countries.

Mr. Gergen said a Pentagon spokesman, Henry E. Carter Jr., had told the White House that no one aboard the Weinberger plane could recall talking about such a redirection.

A Weinberger deputy aboard the plane was explaining to reporters how recent events, such as the assassination of Sadat and the attempted coup against the Western government of Bahrain, had changed the Pentagon's attitude about what constituted the biggest threat to Middle East countries.

Internal subversion and pressures on moderate governments by Moslem extremists now looked like a bigger threat than a direct Soviet attack, the official said.

Asked at that point if the Reagan administration had redirected its policies to conform with this changed threat assessment, Mr. Weinberger repeated on a national television program Monday that "what is important is that the United States have more than one friend in the Middle East, that any deal selling Hawk missiles or F-16 fighters to Jordan is a 'long way down the road,' and if consummated, would not jeopardize Israel's military superiority."

Saudi Dispute With PLO  
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One newspaper reminded him that Saudi money pays for the bullets in Palestinian guerrilla hand-to-hand combat.

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Mr. Mugabe said last weekend that the caches include "mortars, bazookas, recoilless rifles, submachine guns, heavy machine guns and anti-aircraft weaponry."

The arms are estimated to be enough for 3,000 to 5,000 troops. In addition, military trucks, radios, jamming devices and battlefield medical supplies have been found.

Mr. Mugabe accused Mr. Nkomo of trying to overthrow the government and launched a personal attack on the veteran nationalist, saying that to have Mr. Nkomo in the government was like having "a cobra in a house."

"The only way to deal effectively with a snake is to strike and destroy its head," Mr. Mugabe said in a reference that has been interpreted to mean that getting rid of

Mr. Nkomo would mean the end of his party and allow the prime minister to proceed with plans to form a one-party state.

Mr. Mugabe also criticized Mr. Nkomo's role during his three decades in the liberation struggle.

Mr. Nkomo responded Tuesday by calling such remarks "childish" and added, "Where was Mr. Mugabe when we started?" Both men were imprisoned for 10 years under the rule of Prime Minister Ian Smith.

Mr. Nkomo explained the arms caches by saying, "All of us know that a lot of arms have been buried all over the country as a result of the war. We must not pretend."

He also denied any plot "to overthrow the government in which we serve."

Home Affairs Minister Richard Hove said the companies were seized because they were "likely to endanger, disturb or interfere with defense, public safety or public order." The action was carried out under a 1971 law enacted by the Smith government.

"Snatched Away"  
Mr. Nkomo said many of the companies, worth "millions of dollars," were engaged in cooperative farming and were successfully demonstrating a future path of development for the country. "Now it is snatched away. The whole program is destroyed," he said.

Mr. Nkomo also complained that his own farm at Kezi in southwestern Zimbabwe had been sealed off by police. He said he feared for the health of his 54-year-old wife, who recently had a major operation and is not allowed to leave the farm.

Three policemen blocked the entry of ZAPU headquarters in Salisbury. A party official said about 15 policemen were searching everything and had taken away documents involving foreign affairs.

The central committee of Mr. Mugabe's party was meeting Tuesday night to discuss the political situation. Mr. Mugabe said last weekend that a decision on his party's role in the government would be announced this week.



A Salvadoran guerrilla watching the road to San Sebastian while town was held by other rebels.

## Deng's Allies Press Drive For a Purge

United Press International

PEKING — The allies of Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese deputy party chairman, said this week that they intend to purge "remnants of the Gang of Four," presaging a political showdown with Mao loyalists.

"We must not overestimate their strength," said an editorial Monday in the party journal Red Flag, referring to the radical faction whose leaders were purged in 1976, but whose influence is still widespread in the Chinese bureaucracy.

"But neither should we underestimate it. We must constantly be on the alert."

The Red Flag editorial was backed up Tuesday by a declaration by the party chairman, Hu Yaobang, a key protégé of Mr. Deng, that the purge of the bureaucracy must be "carried out resolutely" because it is "of major importance for the well-being of our party and country."

Thus, in the two separate statements, Mr. Deng's supporters stressed that they were committed to eliminating what they term the ideologically impure. These are Maoist elements they believe are still dominating middle- and lower-level positions and thwarting the policies of Mr. Deng, who is considered China's most powerful leader.

"There are party members who have totally departed from the party's correct stand and are completely unqualified for party membership," Red Flag said. "Some of them may be called remnants of the Gang of Four or the gang's cats' paws," the journal said in another reference to Mao's widow and her radical followers who were brought to trial by Mr. Deng in 1980.

Red Flag said that the "tendency to ignore or even oppose the party's leadership as well as activities in violation of law and discipline" must be stopped.

Other sentences were handed down for distribution of "illegal leaflets," an attempt to leave Poland illegally aboard a stolen boat and conducting illegal rallies.

Meanwhile, a Solidarity chaplain, Henryk Jankowski, said Tuesday that the union leader Lech Walesa believed he would be freed from detention by March 7 to attend the christening in Gdansk of his baby daughter, Maria Victoria.

The police in southern Wrocław, meanwhile, started an investigation of an explosion at a workers' hostel that killed a 21-year-old man Monday.

The blast destroyed two rooms and part of the hostel, but there were no immediate reports of other injuries.

The official Communist Party newspaper Trybuna Ludu spoke out against "sensational reports" in the West about the condition of internees. The Polish authorities rounded up more than 5,000 people at the beginning of the military crackdown and about 4,000 remain in 24 internment camps, officials have said.

The paper said representatives of the Roman Catholic Church had made 76 visits to internment centers as of Jan. 26.

"Among them was the primate, Archbishop Józef Glemp, and other bishops," the paper said. "By that date, Mass was said 237 times in those centers and some 2,000 food parcels were delivered to the internees on behalf of the Catholic Church."

## Army Paper Reports 117 Arrests in Poland

The Associated Press

WARSAW — The Polish military authorities arrested 117 civilians last week and sentenced 40 persons to prison for violations of martial law regulations, the army newspaper Zolnierz Wolnosci reported Tuesday.

The harshest sentence was dictated by a military court of the Polish Navy to workers of a repair shipyard in Gdansk for "organization of a strike after introduction of martial law."

A Gdansk Solidarity leader, Wojciech Sychocki, was sentenced to seven years in prison and four others to four or five years, the paper said. All defendants were members of the local Solidarity chapter, the paper added.

Reports earlier this week said 194 people had been arrested and 162 punished by misdemeanor courts after disorders in Poznan on Saturday.

The reports Tuesday said the Warsaw district court sentenced Marian Banas of Solidarity's Malopolska regional chapter to four years in prison for "organization of an illegal meeting" and collecting papers containing "false news."

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Referring to "sensational reports" in the West about alleged mistreatment of internees, the paper said: "There were many indications that some of the people allowed to come in touch directly with the internees, perceived their tasks and duties in a rather distorted way. Abusing the confidence of the authorities and church alike, a handful of people play the gossip monger or the postman."

Report From Churches  
GENEVA (Reuters) — A World Council of Churches delegation that visited Poland said Tuesday it believed Western economic sanctions were hurting the Polish people and called for protests against food sanctions.

The four-man team, which spoke to church and state officials during a visit last week, also said it felt martial law was generally accepted in Poland as a "painful necessity" to avoid civil war.

## Reagan Reassures Begin On Mideast Arms 'Edge'

By John M. Goshko  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan sought to calm Israeli fears about the possibility of U.S. arms going to Jordan by writing Tuesday to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin that "I am determined to see that Israel's qualitative technological edge is maintained."

Mr. Reagan said that Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, who on Saturday completed a 10-day swing through Saudi Arabia, Oman and Jordan, "brought me no new request" from Amman for U.S. arms.

"Any decision on future sales to Jordan or any other country in the region will be made in the context of my administration's firm commitment to Israel's security and the need to bring peace to the region," Mr. Reagan said in his letter released by the White House.

The president said "recent press reports have presented incorrect and exaggerated commentary regarding U.S. military assistance policies for the Middle East."

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16 fighter plane, but stressed that no decisions had been made on those weapons.

The thrust of his remarks was that it would be against the strategic interests of the United States to let a strong military relationship develop between Jordan and the Soviet Union.

Other officials on the Weinberger plane held out little hope for talking King Hussein of Jordan out of accepting \$200 million in mobile anti-aircraft missiles from the Soviet Union, partly because the United States could not come anywhere near matching that bargain-basement price.

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# Mideast Policy - or Absence of One - Said to Hurt Reagan

By Leslie H. Gelb  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger spent most of last week touring the Middle East, trying to strengthen U.S. military ties with Arab nations and talking about redirecting policy away from Israel.

Other administration officials, led by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., are insisting that there is no change in Middle East policy.

Does the administration have a policy toward the Middle East? And does it favor one side over the other?

The answer to the first question appears to be no. By all accounts, President Reagan has yet to resolve the differences between the two secretaries and formulate a policy.

## Strain With Israel

The answer to the second question is not entirely clear, but a combination of factors seems to be carrying the administration toward increasingly strained relations with Israel.

One factor is the administration's desire to establish a strategic consensus in the Middle East against the Soviet Union. Most administration officials believe the Arab nations can contribute more to this endeavor than can Israel.

Second, getting the Arabs to play in the anti-Soviet game means pressing the Israelis to make concessions with respect to the West Bank and other occupied territories.

Third, the Israelis, in taking care of their security problems as they see them, have forced the administration into a corner, or so many people in the administration contend. As U.S. officials look back on the last year, they say they had no choice but to condemn Israel for its attack against the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the bombing of Beirut and the annexation of the Golan Heights.

The administration gives every indication of wanting to balance interests between Israel and the Arab nations without hurting Israel. But the very logic of the administration's strategic thinking, the force of events and the continuing disarray within the administration seem to be carrying Washington toward more and greater confrontations with the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Last week's Weinberger mission is the most recent case in point. The whole idea of an anti-Soviet strategic consensus in the Middle East has been in the background for months, with the administration preoccupied by events elsewhere. Mr. Weinberger's task was to gain start forging the consensus.

## 'We Pay Cash'

He went to Saudi Arabia and renewed the U.S. request for access to installations there to help the Rapid Deployment Force. One of the main purposes of that force is to come to Saudi Arabia's defense. The Saudis again said no. They continue to be more worried about internal threats that might be aggravated by a U.S. presence than about any Soviet threat.

So Mr. Weinberger had to settle for an announcement of a joint Saudi Arabian-U.S. committee to coordinate military efforts. And he had to listen to Saudi officials publicly explaining that this did not give Washington any special rights and reiterating that they pay cash for U.S. weapons and thus can do with them as they please. "You are just arms salesmen," said a Saudi general, "and we pay cash."

Mr. Weinberger went on to Jordan, where King Hussein has been on the verge of buying weapons from the Soviet Union. To forestall this, Mr. Weinberger said he favored the sale of F-16 jets and a

mobile Hawk ground-to-air missile system to Jordan.

The protest from Israel and Washington was almost instantaneous, and Mr. Weinberger started backing down. He said no

## NEWS ANALYSIS

formal offer had been made and that these sales would only be considered. But when the secretary of defense, according to a secretary's plane told reporters that the administration was seeking to "redirect" military policy away from Israel and toward the Arab nations.

All of this was against the backdrop of several weeks of State Department efforts to reassure Israel about the administration's fidelity in the face of continuing warnings by Israel that it might attack Palestinian and Syrian troops in Lebanon.

As Mr. Weinberger flew home, word came from the White House that the secretary should re-explain what he said.

So, reporters with Mr. Weinberger were told that the Reagan administration was indeed redirecting its military efforts, not away from Israel but to combat the threat of internal subversion in the area. This internal threat, the reporters were told, was more serious and more imminent than a Soviet threat.

Mr. Weinberger's emphasis was now on coping with internal upheavals or preventing assassinations of Middle East leaders. This

recommendations of Report

Mr. Riduejo stated in his report that, although the government's intention to hold elections on March 28th is "perfectly legitimate," the elections should not take place in the current climate of terror and murder. This is, in essence, the argument of El Salvador's main opposition leaders, who have refused to take part in the vote.

The report recommended the lifting of emergency decrees, improvement of control over the activities of the armed forces and dismissal of any officers or men responsible for violations.

It also suggested that only through dialogue with opposition forces should elections proceed under the eye of impartial observers from bodies such as the United Nations or the Organization of American States. It said El Salvador had invited 66 governments to send observers to the balloting.

The study also reported an increase in killings, from 1,030 in 1977 to 10,714 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 25, 1981. It cited findings by Amnesty International, a London-based human rights group, and by the legal aid service of the archbishopric of San Salvador to assert a tendency toward murders of peasants and attacks on church leaders, human rights activists, teachers and journalists.

Mr. Riduejo blamed the increases in such killings on government security forces and rightist paramilitary groups. "The special representative can affirm, after weighing the evidence, that the violence which pertains to life, liberty and security appears for the most part — but not exclusively — to be the work of state officials and violent groups of the extreme right," the report stated.

Leftists Blamed for Sabotage

But the report also said that the government had reported 870 "attacks against the economy by guerrillas between Jan. 1 and Sept. 8, 1981." Attacks on terrorism against public and private property are to be put down for the most part to guerrilla groups," it said.

It also charged that the government's efforts at land reform have failed to alter what Mr. Riduejo called a "flagrant contrast" between the country's rich and poor. Sixty percent of El Salvador's arable land is owned by just 1.6 percent of the population, the report stated.

Mr. Riduejo's findings have been rejected by the Salvadoran government as "biased and unfounded." The reply was made to the UN Secretariat and was made public in Geneva.

The government denounced Mr. Riduejo for ignoring the information given to him during his visit to the country. "The government wonders whether its helpfulness has served any purpose," the statement said.

In an apparent attempt to question the credibility of Mr. Riduejo's sources, the reply also noted that his report contained 76 quotations, of which only three came from the government and 21 from the San Salvador legal aid group.

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# Reagan's '83 Budget Called Unfair to Children

They Would Be Group Most Hurt by Proposed Social Cuts, Agency Says

By Herbert H. Denton  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is demanding "more sacrifice from children than from any other group in American society" with its proposed cuts in welfare, education, nutrition and other programs, the head of the Washington-based Children's Defense Fund charged this week.

President Marian Wright Edelman said Monday that an analysis of the administration's budget proposals indicates that more than 750,000 pregnant women would become ineligible for a federally supported prenatal nutrition program, 100,000 families would no longer get day-care services, and more than half the 5.8 million pupils in compensatory education programs would be dropped if the budget cuts are approved.

## 'Preys on Fears'

The Children's Defense Fund estimated that President Reagan's proposed fiscal 1983 budget would cut \$8 billion from the \$49.1 billion in federal aid for welfare, health, nutrition and education programs that benefit children. These spending reductions would be in addition to \$10 billion in fiscal 1982 cuts in these programs, the fund estimated.

Mrs. Edelman said Mr. Reagan has "preyed on the fears and resentments of those Americans who want to believe that most welfare recipients cheat — they don't — and implied that if we just end fraud and abuse in these programs, we will solve our economic problems. What he has not told the American public is that 70 percent of the welfare 'cheats' he is ridding us of are children."

The 216-page analysis of Mr. Reagan's fiscal 1983 budget that the Children's Defense Fund released Monday provides one of the first comprehensive efforts to go through its fine print and calculate the cost of the cuts to individuals.

At a time when the debate in Washington

over the new budget is largely focused on the size of the deficit, the Children's Defense Fund report highlights spending reductions that will have the effect of:

- Reducing the number of meals and snacks served in day-care centers. Before the cuts, they served three meals and two snacks daily. Now there are funds for two meals and one snack a day.
- Ending the Summer Feeding Program for children by the summer of 1983. About 1 million poor children are expected to get meals in this program in the summer of 1982.
- Eliminating food stamp and Medicaid benefits for upwards of a million people because of cuts and new eligibility requirements.
- Cutting from \$3,600 to \$2,000 a year the federal assistance low-income families get for housing.

The working poor have been among those hit hardest by budget cuts already approved, Mrs. Edelman said, and this is likely to continue if President Reagan's new cuts are approved.

## Disincentives to Work

The report found disincentives to work in the changes the administration is making in the food stamp program. A working family that earns \$5,000 a year will get from \$300 to \$400 a year less in stamps than the family that receives \$5,000 a year from welfare or unemployment compensation.

In combining through the fine print of the budget, Children's Defense Fund found that the administration in cutting various programs had made in one place or another these assumptions: That the poor should pay 35 percent of their income for food, 30 percent for housing and 25 percent for home energy. The fund noted that these costs alone add up to 90 percent of the poor family's income.

The Children's Defense Fund estimates that 150,000 families will no longer be eligible for federally aided day care because of cuts at

ready made and that another 100,000 would be cut from the program next year if Mr. Reagan's new budget is approved.

Mrs. Edelman proposed as alternatives to the cuts Mr. Reagan is proposing a number of reductions in spending and tax breaks, including the oil depletion allowance, various agricultural subsidies and a wide array of military programs.

## \$800,000 for White House

She noted that the 1983 budget contains an \$800,000 increase in residential expenses for the White House. "While we want President and Mrs. Reagan to live comfortably, we would prefer to use the proposed annual increase toward replacing 40 percent of the child-abuse prevention services which the president proposes to cut," she said.

In a section of the report entitled "Bombs Over Babies," Mrs. Edelman has these other suggestions:

- That the Defense Department cease sending routine, non-priority messages by teletype, which the General Accounting Office has estimated could save \$20 million a year. These funds could be used to restore cuts of about \$23.9 million in programs for handicapped children, she said.
- That the taxpayer subsidy of \$12.06 for every meal served in Secretary of Defense Casper W. Weinberger's private dining room be eliminated and that the secretary and his guests be required to pay the full cost of the food they consume. Each subsidized lunch served in Mr. Weinberger's dining room, she said, costs the taxpayers about the same as it does to serve 40 low-income children a morning snack of orange juice and crackers.
- That the Defense Department no longer provide shots and other veterinary services for the pets of military personnel and that the \$1.4 million now spent for that program be used to restore funds to immunize 35,000 poor children who were cut from the childhood immunization program last year.



Charles Haughey

Garret FitzGerald

## Opposition Shows Gains In Irish Pre-election Poll

Reuters

DUBLIN — An opinion poll published Tuesday suggests that Ireland's main opposition party, Fianna Fail, has boosted its chances for Thursday's general election by promising to hold down the cost of food and clothing.

The poll, published by the Irish Times, gave Fianna Fail a five-point lead over the center-left coalition of Premier Garret FitzGerald, though it indicated that Mr. FitzGerald's personal popularity was still high.

The poll was taken after the party unveiled budget proposals last Friday for tackling the country's economic crisis.

The results of another newspaper survey, published Tuesday by the Irish Independent, put the coalition in the lead. But that poll was taken before the Friday announcement.

Fianna Fail's budget proposals were much softer than those put forward last month by Mr. FitzGerald. Parliament turned down his budget, forcing the election.

Fianna Fail rejected his plans to drop food subsidies and impose sweeping taxes on clothes, shoes and many other goods.

Both polls published Tuesday said Mr. FitzGerald led Charles Haughey, the former premier who leads Fianna Fail, by 20 points in personal popularity.

The coalition of Fine Gael, Mr. FitzGerald's party, and Labor is asking Ireland's two million voters to endorse its tough plans for the economy in Thursday's vote.

Among the main factors in the country's economic crisis are an inflation rate of more than 20 percent, unemployment at 12 percent and huge foreign debts.

Low popularity ratings shown by the polls for Mr. Haughey have led him to abandon campaign appearances outside Dublin.

## 2 Opposition Parties Approve Merger But Brazil May Seek to Block Move

Reuters

RIO DE JANEIRO — Brazil's two biggest opposition parties have voted overwhelmingly to join forces, but there was speculation that the military-led government might intervene to prevent the merger, which must be approved by the electoral tribunal.

The centrist Popular Party and

At Least 4 Die in U.S. Storms

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — A series of storms ravaged the Pacific Northwest on Monday with gale-force winds and rain, triggering mudslides and flooding that killed at least four persons. Rising temperatures compounded the problem by melting snow to create avalanches.

the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party voted to merge in response to rule changes for congressional elections set for November. The new rules stipulate that a party can only enter candidates in areas where it has candidates for every office.

Political commentators said the existence of a large number of opposition parties favors the ruling Social Democratic Party, which is strong and well-organized.

11 Die in Pakistan School

The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Eleven teen-agers were killed when a religious school in Bathkela, 100 miles northwest of here, collapsed after heavy rains, the police said.

## Economic Problems Threaten the Survival Of EEC, Thorn Says

The Associated Press

STRASBOURG — Gaston Thorn, the chief executive of the European Economic Community, warned member countries Tuesday that the group could collapse if it does not solve its economic problems.

"We will have to ask ourselves, in all honesty, whether the member states have not lost interest in a united Europe and whether the present community has lost its capacity to take decisions," Mr. Thorn said in a speech to the European Parliament.

Presenting the European Commission's 1982 program, Mr. Thorn decried growing trade barriers within the EEC. "The community is lurching from wine war to turkey fight to budget dispute," he said. "The short-term advantages of increased protection are negligible compared with the cost of a renationalization of markets."

## Threat to Survival

Mr. Thorn said the EEC "could not survive the destruction" of its free trade principles.

Declaring that "the community is in danger," Mr. Thorn cited figures showing that 9.2 percent of the EEC work force is unemployed.

"Hopes of a recovery have been dashed time and again," he said. "Moderate growth was forecast for 1981, but the economy contracted instead. A few weeks ago we were still hoping for a 2-percent increase in gross domestic product in 1982; it now seems that this forecast might have to be revised downward."

Among the top priorities for 1982, Mr. Thorn said, is the effort to resolve the dispute over Britain's demand for a bigger share of the benefits from EEC spending.

He said the economic problems are particularly important this year because they are "sharpening tensions on the international scene."

## Friction With U.S.

"Perhaps our main concern is the deterioration of relations with the United States," he said. The differences, he added, "could escalate into something much more serious than the present trade dispute."

The EEC executive observed, "We get the impression that Europe and the United States are beginning to doubt and hence distrust each other."

He said that high U.S. interest rates are imposing burdens on the entire Western economy and that unless there is more coordination between the United States and Europe, "increasing economic hostility would soon lead to political tension."

Turning back to problems with

in the community, Mr. Thorn said that despite economic problems, governments should stop using budget constraints as an excuse to shove EEC-wide projects aside. He criticized a rule that prohibits the EEC from collecting more than 1 percent of member-country value-added taxes.

## France Defends Farm Aid

BRUSSELS (AP) — France defended as "within the rules" its aid to farmers Tuesday but the payments came under attack from several other EEC countries.

Sources at a meeting of EEC agriculture ministers said Britain's minister, Peter Walker, reiterated the view that the payments give French farmers an unfair advantage over their EEC competitors and add to surpluses in production.

The French payments come on top of those from the EEC agriculture budget.

EEC Farm Commissioner Poul Dalsager told the meeting that commission officials were concerned about the French aid as a possible violation of EEC rules, the sources said.

The sources said France's agriculture minister, Edith Cresson, vigorously defended the payments as permissible under EEC law and necessary to guarantee the incomes of French farmers.

## W. German Firm Owned by Unions Is Hit by Scandal

New York Times Service

BONN — The head of West Germany's DGB labor union federation, Heinz-Oskar Vetter, has announced that nearly half the members of the managing board of Neue Heimat, a union-owned concern that is Europe's biggest housing development company, were being removed from their posts.

The announcement Saturday came less than a week after the news magazine Der Spiegel published detailed information alleging that the company's top officials exploited their positions to amass large private fortunes. The disclosures are jolting the powerful West German labor movement, already shaken by recession and unemployment.

The shake-up, in which Albert Victor, 59, the chairman of Neue Heimat, and two other officials were forced to quit, may embarrass Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic-led government, which counts heavily on labor union support.

## AFL-CIO Proposes Changes in Reagan Budget

By Seth S. King

New York Times Service

BAL HARBOUR, Fla. — Accepting President Reagan's challenge to produce alternatives to his 1983 budget or keep quiet, the AFL-CIO has proposed that increases in military spending be on a pay-as-you-go basis with new tax surcharges meeting the new costs.

In the first action at its annual meeting, the labor federation's executive council also called Monday for a continuation of social programs at current levels, with financing being provided by higher corporate income taxes.

The council agreed unanimously on the proposed alternative to Mr. Reagan's \$757.6-billion fiscal 1983 budget, which includes a \$91.5-billion deficit.

## Soviet Rocket Failure Reported Near Finland

United Press International

HELSINKI — A flying object believed to be a Soviet rocket burst into flames early Tuesday, spun out of control and fell near the Finnish-Soviet border, the Defense Ministry reported.

A ministry spokesman said witnesses in the eastern Finnish city of Kuopio had seen the rocket rising at 6:30 a.m. in fairly clear light.

The council, which includes the presidents of the 33 member unions of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, dropped the organization's traditional support for increasing the level of military spending.

## Burden on Poor

The council said Mr. Reagan's proposed increases in military spending were made by placing the military burden "squarely on the backs of working Americans and the poor."

"The AFL-CIO's long-standing support for a strong national defense does not obligate us to support a defense budget that is unfairly financed," the council asserted in a statement released after its closed meeting Monday morning.

"The AFL-CIO insists that, should Congress determine that higher levels of defense spending in fiscal 1983 are required, this increase should be fully financed by a progressive surtax on income," the council said. "At least one-third of this tax should be provided by an inescapable levy on gross corporate earnings. In this way defense needs can be met without adding to the federal deficit or cutting other already battered social programs."

In contrast to last year's session here at the Bal Harbour resort,

when criticism of the president was muted, the council accused him of pursuing a "cruel and regressive policy" that rewarded the rich and ignored the jobless and the poor.

At a news conference after the council meeting, Lane Kirkland, president of the 15-million-member federation, said the AFL-CIO believed that the U.S. Constitution obligated the government to provide for the nation's general welfare as well as for its common defense.

He said the federation was accepting the president's challenge and proposing a "straightforward attack on unemployment — the fundamental sickness produced by Reaganomics."

"We want Congress to halt any more budget cuts in vital social and manpower programs," he said. "We want the worst tax giveaways to the rich that were made last year rescinded. We urge the president and the Federal Reserve to relax their tight-money policy and to allocate credit to the most productive sectors of our economy. And we are asking that any increase in defense spending be financed on a pay-as-you-go basis with a progressive surtax on corporations and individuals."

In a detailed breakdown of its budget proposals, the council suggested that revenues be increased

by \$31 billion through a series of tax-law revisions that would include phasing out 1982 and 1983 individual tax cuts at \$700 per family, repealing the leasing of tax credits by corporations, and plugging loopholes in the oil windfall profits tax.

They could also be increased an additional \$33 billion by a special corporate and individual surtax on military expenditures. The two would yield increased revenues and savings totaling \$64 billion, the proposal said.

Spending for public works, job training, low- and moderate-income housing, extended unemployment insurance benefits, and for a New Deal-style Reconstruction Finance Corporation to provide loans and grants to ailing industries would cost \$23 billion, the proposal said. Restoring the president's proposed budget cuts in social programs would add another \$41 billion.

Other revenue would be produced by closing "specific tax loopholes," including changing the foreign tax credit to a tax deduction; repealing immediate write-offs of oil and gas drilling costs and special depletion allowances; reducing the Investment Tax Credit to former levels, and applying lower corporate income tax rates only to corporations with less than \$100,000 in profits.

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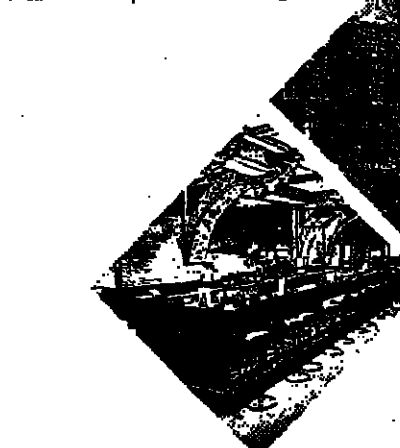
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Prime Minister Dom Mintoff, center, as he took his oath in the Malta Parliament.

### Opposition Boycotts First Session of Malta Parliament

VALLETTA, Malta — The opposition Nationalist Party has boycotted the opening session of Malta's new Parliament and demanded new elections.

Edward Fenech Adami, the leader of the Nationalist Party, said Monday that the Dec. 12 elections in which Prime Minister Dom Mintoff, a Socialist, retained his three-seat majority were not valid.

He accused Mr. Mintoff and his Labor Party of adjusting the electoral constituencies to his party's advantage. Because of the changes, the opposition

leader said, Mr. Mintoff won a narrow victory despite the fact his party received only 49 percent of the popular vote compared with 51 percent for the Nationalist Party.

"The elections were rendered invalid by an open violation of the Constitution," Mr. Adami said. "As a result, the country is in a constitutional crisis, with political, economic and social repercussions which will be all the more serious the longer the crisis continues."

The first session of the new Parliament and the swearing in of Mr. Mintoff as prime minister took place with the opposition benches empty.

### New Yorkers Join Effort to Aid Homeless

By Robin Herman  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — An unusual popular movement to help the city's homeless is taking shape in New York City.

Individual New Yorkers and churches, synagogues and private groups — such as the Astor Foundation and the Exxon Corp. — are beginning to join in the effort. And the city's Human Resources Administration has noted in the last few weeks a marked increase in calls from residents reporting homeless men and women in their neighborhoods who need help.

This increase in public concern and action appears to have been spurred in part by a remark by Mayor Edward I. Koch, who urged churches and synagogues to take in the homeless. Another factor may have been the publicity that followed the death in the street last month of an elderly woman, Rebecca Smith, who had lived in a cardboard box. She died of exposure to the cold as city authorities were preparing to help her.

Until recent months there were few champions of the tens of thou-

sands of homeless aside from city social workers, the Coalition for the Homeless — a federation of voluntary agencies — and Robert M. Hayes, a volunteer lawyer. Mr. Hayes pressed the lawsuit that led the city to provide shelter for any homeless person who asked for it.

Mr. Hayes said, "For me personally it's probably the most rewarding, learning that people aren't heartless at all, that they really care about these poor folks and they just want to know how to help."

### Brakeless Boeing 737 Slides Off L.A. Runway

LOS ANGELES — An Air California Boeing 737 with a hydraulic problem that rendered its brakes inoperable did off a runway into a sandy embankment during an emergency landing at Los Angeles International Airport, the authorities said.

None of the 119 persons aboard was injured in the incident Monday night, the officials said.

Mr. Hayes plans to leave a law firm to work full-time on the homeless issue as a lawyer for the Coalition for the Homeless. He will have a budget of \$70,000 for his work, donated by several foundations and corporations.

In the bitter cold of this winter, when hundreds of homeless people sleep in city armories, Mr. Koch suggested that churches and synagogues take in 10 homeless people each from their neighborhoods. The remark took Human Resources Administration officials by surprise. At first, religious leaders balked at the practical impediments — who would stay with them overnight? Who would pay for heating and food costs? Would they be deluged and given medical attention?

But now a Roman Catholic and an Episcopal church are actively aiding the homeless while five other churches are working out plans with the city. The New York Federation of Reform Synagogues has stepped up efforts to collect food and money for fuel needed by the poor — in direct response to Mr. Koch's plea.

## Trip by Mrs. Thatcher Reinforces Tough Image But Softer Side Also Emerges During a Politicking Swing Into Lincolnshire

By Steven Rattner  
New York Times Service

GRANTHAM, England — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher stood in the high-ceilinged hall of the Victorian school building she once entered daily and reminisced about her early efforts to win admission to Oxford University.

Grantham Girls' High School, she recalled, did not teach Latin, a subject required by the university. "You can do it in 10 weeks flat out," declared Mrs. Thatcher, as she faced several hundred students, teachers and local dignitaries. "I started at the beginning of the summer recess and I learned to work all day to do it, and holidays, and we got it."

That comment was just one of many insights provided by Mrs. Thatcher in a swing through her home county, Lincolnshire, which mostly reinforced her image of toughness and determination. At a factory stop, for example, she strode through a small group of hostile demonstrators to greet an elderly woman seated in a wheelchair waving a Union Jack.

Confusing Figure  
Such is the muddle of a leader who has been called "the toughest man in the Cabinet" and the "Iron Lady." To Britons, she is a somewhat confusing figure. They recognize that tough new economic policies were needed but feel that her Conservative approach has gone too far. They admire her for courage, but find her cold and uncompassionate.

"She reminds me of my mother-in-law," said a worker at Ruston Gas Turbines Ltd., after a brief discussion with Mrs. Thatcher, "but she doesn't seem quite as false as she did on television."

That is a nearly universal reaction. In her personal contacts, a politician's instinct takes over and she comes across as more human, as she allows a bit more of her personality to show through. Some of her studied, upper-class accent, which is her single most resented trait, also falls away as she converses, unfurling courtesy.

With an election certain within two years, Mrs. Thatcher's aides are taking increasing pains to polish her image, in part through such excursions. At a stop at a wallpaper factory, they went to great lengths to make sure she greeted 15-year-old Mark Beaton, who holds his job because of a government work experience program she instituted.

Popularity Rising  
Perhaps partly as a result of such new concern, Mrs. Thatcher's popularity has begun to show the first signs of rising since she took office. In December, according to a poll by Market and Opinion Research International, her approval rating rose from 25 percent to 32 percent, although the temporary disappearance of her son in an

auto rally in the Sahara, a modest improvement in the economic outlook and disarray among her opponents played a part as well.

She sometimes seems more at ease with machines than with people. During the partly political swing, she toured two factories, delving deeply into the mysteries of gas turbines and wallpaper manufacturing but greeting only those workers who happened to be in her path.

After a full day's work and a three-hour drive, Mrs. Thatcher faced party workers until 2 a.m. and then began a five-stop program the next morning at 8. When the tour factored in, her advance team has been told, she likes

climbing around on catwalks. At the end of the day, she is as composed as when she began it.

The trip also demonstrated the intensity of the antagonism felt toward Mrs. Thatcher, even here in her home county, which she carried handily in the 1979 election. At every stop, she was met by demonstrators holding signs like "One Last Cut — Thatcher's Throat." Outside her old school, Harry Hibbert, a 64-year-old war veteran, threw his medals at her car to protest her policies.

And even in the two factories, which are among Britain's great success stories, some criticism of her was heard. Unemployment in Lincolnshire, an unattractive East

Midlands horizon of farmland broken only by transmission lines and power plant towers, rose to 12.8 percent in January, above the national average.

The most persistent theme in Mrs. Thatcher's utterances during the journey was old-time virtues, her most evident passion. "You only get what you pay for," she told a wallpaper technician as the different thicknesses were explained to her. Respect for institutions, courage and determination are all among the virtues that she repeatedly extolled.

So is boldness. "I don't mind dropping a few bricks," she told her audience at the school. "You learn so much that way so long as it doesn't drop on your foot."



Margaret Thatcher

## U.S. Says Russia Violates Chemical Arms Pacts

MADRID — The United States charged Tuesday that the Soviet Union operated a score of chemical and biological weapon production facilities in contravention of international accords.

Max Kampelman, the chief U.S. delegate at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Madrid, told the 35-state meeting that the Soviet Union had deliberately violated the 1925 Geneva Convention and a 1972 agreement to ban the stockpiling of biological weapons.

He said the Soviet Union operated a biological weapons research and production facility in Swedenborg, in the Ural mountains, and "we are aware of five other such facilities in operation today."

He added: "The record will also show that today, the Soviet Union operates at least 14 chemical weapon production facilities."

Russian Denies Charge  
Leonid Ilyichov, the Soviet deputy foreign minister, angrily denied the charge, calling them lies and "false and provocative propaganda," according to conference sources. He added that the United States had used chemical defoliants in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam War.

Mr. Kampelman said his reference to chemical warfare was in response to Mr. Ilyichov's criticism last week of U.S. plans to produce chemical weapons.

Mr. Kampelman defended President Reagan's decision to resume the manufacture of chemical weapons after a 12-year moratorium. Mr. Reagan notified Congress of the decision on Feb. 8 in a letter to House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts.

That move, Mr. Kampelman said, was the only "credible and effective deterrent" to Soviet production. "It is thus the reluctant policy of the United States to build and maintain a chemical munitions stockpile to deny a significant military advantage to any who would seek to initiate their use," he said.

He added: "It is our fervent hope that this program will provide an incentive to the Soviet Union to join us in seeking a complete and verifiable ban on the production, development and stockpiling of all such weapons."

The U.S.-Soviet exchanges took place during an informal meeting of the heads of delegations at the conference.

The conference, which resumed on Jan. 26 after a six-month break, has been dominated by East-West disputes over the declaration on Dec. 13 of martial law in Poland. NATO members and other Western states have said no progress could be made at the meeting until Warsaw lifted martial law.

Delegates from neutral and non-aligned countries taking part in the conference met Tuesday to discuss a Swiss proposal for an adjournment, perhaps until next September or October.

But some countries, including Austria and Finland, opposed an immediate suspension and no

agreement was reached, conference sources said.

UN Body at Afghan Border  
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — UN officials investigating charges of chemical weapons use in Afghanistan visited the Pakistani side of the border Tuesday.

The team, which had a mandate from the UN General Assembly to look into charges that chemical

weapons were being used by Soviet and Afghan government forces, earlier interviewed Afghan refugees and Pakistani doctors in Peshawar, northwestern Pakistan.

The agency said they were shown gas masks and special shoes for use in chemical warfare. It said the equipment was brought from Afghanistan.

## Southeast Asians Suggest Japanese Should Play Bigger Military Role

HONOLULU — Southeast Asian officials and defense analysts at a private conference in Hawaii generally favored a strengthened, if still limited, defense capacity for Japan.

The delegates from members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) — Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines — were meeting political and military officials and private specialists from outside the region. The Southeast Asian favored a continued U.S. military presence in the area, but some suggested that Japan should play a greater military role.

Thanat Khoman, Thailand's deputy prime minister, said, "It is time for Japan to do more than rely on the U.S. umbrella" for security. If Japan "only defended the immediate area," he declared, Soviet forces deployed in Asia would be "tied down instead of prowling the Pacific and Indian oceans."

The Asian delegates disagreed over whether China or the Soviet Union is the more immediate menace to non-Communist nations in the region. But they agreed that Soviet influence in Vietnam is a serious threat.

The Southeast Asians asserted that the booming economies of the five-nation group and the occupation of Cambodia and Laos by pro-Soviet Vietnamese forces had hurt Chinese-supported Communist parties in ASEAN countries. The Asian delegates maintained, however, that a heavily armed and aggressive Vietnam posed a new danger.

A Thai security official said that the Vietnamese hold on Cambodia "threatens the northeastern provinces of Thailand."

Southeast Asians also expressed concern over U.S. aid to China. A Malaysian said China was "the greatest threat" to his country.

An Indonesian, who said his country was very concerned about Soviet expansionism but did not see the Soviet presence in Vietnam as an immediate threat, called on the United States to cooperate in a program to enable the Southeast Asian allies to standardize their armaments.

Other countries represented at the unofficial meeting, held behind closed doors at a secluded resort hotel, were Japan, South Korea, Australia, France and the United States. The three-day conference, which ended last week, was orga-

nized by the Pacific Forum, a Honolulu-based Asian and Pacific affairs study group headed by a retired U.S. rear admiral, Lloyd R. Vasey.

U.S. participants included Richard G. Stilwell, deputy undersecretary of defense; Thomas P. Shoemaker, deputy assistant secretary of state for Asian and Pacific affairs; Philip C. Habib, former undersecretary of state, and Richard L. Schneider, former ambassador to South Korea.

An Indonesian said his government wants the United States to normalize relations with Vietnam to dilute that nation's reliance on the Soviet Union. But Mr. Habib, who represented the United States in fruitless negotiations with North Vietnamese officials late in the Vietnam War, spurned suggestions that Washington should warm up to Hanoi and even provide aid. U.S. assistance to Hanoi is "in the world of dreams," he said.

Hughes' Financial Adviser, Noah Dietrich, 92, Is Dead

By Walter H. Waggoner  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Noah Dietrich, 92, financial adviser and chief executive for Howard R. Hughes for more than 30 years, died Monday in Palm Springs, Calif.

Mr. Dietrich was taken to the hospital Monday morning by his wife, Mary, who said that he had

been suffering from a heart ailment in recent years.

Mr. Hughes hired Mr. Dietrich, then an accountant, in 1925, when his employer was, at the age of 19, already the owner of the Hughes Tool Co.

From that beginning, Mr. Dietrich directed the industrialist's business operations and financial empire until 1957, when they broke up after a bitter dispute over how Mr. Hughes managed his money and the terms of Mr. Dietrich's \$500,000-a-year contract.

Two years later, in settlement of a \$2.1-million suit that he had filed, Mr. Dietrich received a substantial payment from the Hughes Tool Co., where he had been executive vice president.

In 1972, Mr. Dietrich wrote a biography of Mr. Hughes, who died in 1976, in which he said that he had chosen a life of extreme reclusion for more than a decade because he feared that his appearance would raise questions about his mental capacity.

The book, entitled "Howard — The Amazing Mr. Hughes," became the center of a literary controversy when a reported first draft was thought to have been the basis for a bogus autobiography of Mr. Hughes.

Tommy Jackson  
NEW YORK (NYT) — Tommy (Hurricane) Jackson, 50, the Rockaway Beach heavyweight who lost a bid for the world championship in 1957, died Sunday in Queens.

Mr. Jackson, who retired from the ring at the age of 24, had been struck by an automobile last month as he was getting into the cab he drove for a living. His record when he was forced into retirement was 34 victories, nine losses and one draw.

Adm. Waldemar Verner  
BERLIN (Reuters) — Adm. Waldemar Verner, 67, a window dresser who became an East German deputy defense minister, died Monday, the Communist Party newspaper Neues Deutschland said Tuesday. He was a member of the party's Central Committee and former head of the armed forces political administration.

Some of the perennial plants in Argentina have already survived three seasons. Others have turned out to be annuals, but with far more extensive root growth than normal corn. Some of the perennial plants are seven feet tall.

Plant breeders say the chief gain for farmers in the American Corn Belt will be further crosses between perennial teosinte and American corn. These crosses, they hope, will acquire teosinte's disease-resistant properties but remain annuals.

An important property that can be imparted to the crossbreeds is a root system far more extensive than in existing varieties. This should help protect the land against erosion. At this time, corn planted in widely spaced rows and with meager root growth, allows heavy erosion, and where it is planted year after year, the top soil is rapidly vanishing. Some of the corn-teosinte hybrids, while remaining annuals, have already shown enlarged root systems that may lend themselves to soil control planting.

Norway Leader Visits Bonn  
BONN — Premier Kaare Willoch of Norway arrived Tuesday in Bonn for talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The Polish crisis, NATO nuclear strategy and West German-Norwegian energy cooperation were expected to figure among the topics, Norwegian sources said.



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collect calls may be placed in many countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or, you can avoid surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

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### Polisario Assails U.S. 'Intervention'

LISBON — A Polisario leader said Tuesday that U.S. "intervention" was aiding Morocco in delaying a negotiated settlement in the war in the Western Sahara, the Portuguese news agency reported from Mozambique.

"Morocco is following an interventionist policy and is encouraged to do so by North American intervention in its favor," said Hakim Ibrahim, the Polisario's foreign minister. "Morocco does not want to negotiate on the political level and the war will continue."

Polisario guerrillas backed by Algeria and Libya have been battling against King Hassan's forces since Morocco annexed the territory in 1976.

near corn patches, the plants may interbreed, exchanging genetic properties.

In 1910, Dr. Albert Hitchcock of the Smithsonian Institution found a perennial teosinte near a railroad station in Jalisco State, but it could not be crossbred with corn because it had twice as many chromosomes. For half a century after 1921 no more of the plants were seen.

Irresistible Challenge  
Then, in 1978, Rafael Guzman, a botany student at the University of Guadalajara in Jalisco, discovered a surviving patch. On an expedition higher into the mountains, Mr. Guzman, Mr. Iltis and others then found a large plantation of perennials at a height of 7,500 feet, and the plants, like corn, proved to have 20 chromosomes.

This new species, they reported in Science, "should provide geneticists and maize breeders with a potentially valuable source of germ plasm and may lead to the development of perennial maize."

To Dr. Mendelsohn this was an irresistible challenge. Even though a perennial teosinte had now been found with the right number of chromosomes, its genetic makeup was still very different from that of corn. He crossed the perennial teosinte with a primitive form of Mexican popcorn whose hard seed casing and other properties were closer to those of teosinte than other corn varieties.

To expedite the experimental research, which Iltis had embarked on at the advanced age of 60 years, he wrote after harvesting his first seeds, "I considered it essential to obtain two generations a year." This could be done by airlifting



## Tango Is Alive and Well in Paris

By Michael Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The tango was created in the late 19th century out of a mixture of African elements brought to the cities of the Rio Plata by slaves, gaucho songs brought from the pampas, and zambonias and bel canto brought by Italian immigrants, who also brought bandoneons, the accordion-like instruments associated with the tango.

It matured in slums and red-light districts of Buenos Aires and Montevideo in the early 20th century, at the same time that jazz was maturing under similar conditions in New Orleans.

Horacio Salgan, appearing at the cafe-theater Trottoirs de Buenos Aires in Paris through March 16, is one of the tango's most notable pianists. His contemporary feeling, delicate touch, lyrical phrasing and harmonic and melodic brilliance include traces of Ravel, ragtime and Bill Evans.

Born in 1916 in Buenos Aires, where he still lives, he accompanied silent movies in the '30s, played piano, organ, bass and saxophone in jazz and pop groups, and formed his first orchestra in 1944. He has led duos, quartets, octets and a big band. He recorded a series of hits in the '50s — "Grillito" and "Don Augustin Bard" among them. His arrangements have become the standard version of certain traditional tangos. This music has its commercial and intellectual streams and, although he is in demand and concertizes and records regularly, Salgan is more innovator than pop star.

He was part of a chain of creative people, including Carlos Gardel, Julio de Caro, Osvaldo

Pugliese and Anibal Troilo, through whom the tango evolved to more sophisticated levels beginning in the '20s. In the '60s, again like jazz, it went into a decade-long rock-induced decline.

### Origin of Word

According to the Argentine percussionist Martin Saint-Pierre, also an amateur ethnomusicologist, the word tango comes from "tambo," the name for the black ghettos of Buenos Aires a century ago. He says that the enormous African influence on the tango is not generally known but that there is some convincing evidence.

"Milonga, one form of the tango, means 'word' in an Angolan dialect," Saint-Pierre says. "The word tango first appeared in 1891, to describe a dance by a black couple in a Creole stage presentation. One of the first tango bandoneonists, Sebastian Ramos Mejia, who worked in a Buenos Aires club called the Bodegan around the turn of the century, was black. The first tango bassist, Ruperto Leopoldo, was also black. He invented a rhythmic structure called 'canyengue' within the milonga form by tapping the back of his bass as though it were a percussion instrument."

Salgan does not agree: "There may have been some African influence at the beginning but not much remains. One proof is that, except for the candombe (a Uruguayan tango form), there are generally no percussion instruments in tango. In any case it long ago absorbed all its influences. Unlike the polka, it is not limited to one mood. It can be happy, ironic, nostalgic, sad, a protest. The tango is everything."



Marlon who? Horacio Salgan plays far-from-the-last tango.

It was brought to Paris right after World War I (about the same time as jazz came to Paris) by Carlos Gardel, called "king of the tango." (Salgan wrote an oratorio named "Carlos Gardel" for symphony orchestra and chorus that has been performed in Buenos Aires.) Gardel was charming, an innovator, an idol. Argentines claim him as Argentine because he grew up there, some Uruguayans consider him Uruguayan and the French say he's French because he was born in Toulouse. He sang about tragic themes like women who got away. He dressed in a gaucho costume, even though the form has relatively little to do with gauchos.

"It is a false image," laughed Salgan, a modest, dignified man who looks younger than his age and speaks with the quiet reluctance of a musician who would rather make music than talk. "It is like jazz musicians dressing as cowboys to identify their music with America. That image is peculiar to France, by the way. Some people say that one reason it started was because the French musicians' union did not allow foreign musicians to work here unless they did something typically folkloric. So Gardel dressed like a gaucho and that continued."

### Revival in 1970s

Along with a general revival of interest in ethnic matters, the tango revived in the '70s, thanks to evolutionary pushes by Astor Piazzola and Gato Barbieri, who opened it toward jazz (the tango has rather strict rules that allow for little improvisation, but comparison with jazz seems to be inescapable) and Cuarteto Cedron. The Bertolucci film "Last Tango in Paris," starring Marlon Brando, was not the least of it.

Salgan plays many concerts in universities and he says there is a crop of talented young tango musicians. He has also found a rising level of international interest. He recently toured Israel, and his last 50-concert tour of Japan a year ago, his fourth, was with his 15-piece orchestra of five bandoneons, five strings, two singers, piano and guitar.

"Radio and the record companies have pushed rock so hard that it is not easy for a young person to hear the tango in Argentina. But I have been playing it for 40 years. There is an enduring quality about it, like jazz it wears well. The audience is perhaps more limited than it once was, but it is passionate and faithful."

"The level of musicianship has improved greatly. Once classical instrumentalists considered it beneath them. But now symphony musicians also play tango and chamber orchestras often include tangos in their repertoire. It is not artificially maintained, it is not static, it is not a museum piece. The tango is living music."

## Films: Henri Verneuil's 'Dollars' Is a Fistful of Clichés

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "Mille milliards de dollars," a title that suggests a sum that might be squandered on a colossal Hollywood flop, was written by Henri Verneuil, its director, after reading a book by the economist, Robert Laties. Thunderstruck by the book's disclosures of multinational corporations under U.S. control, Verneuil, having purchased the rights, rushed to his desk and tossed off an indignant, garrulous scenario on the subject.

Rather than a startling exposé of the devious transactions of this firm or that, his script is framed as a general attack on a system of high and frenzied finance, and resembles the Broadway clasp about Wall Street when Theodore Roosevelt's "trustbusting" was in the headlines. One regrets that Verneuil has not followed the lines of the venerable formula more closely to include the surefire climax in which the mighty tycoon learns that he has been wiped out on the Street while his wife is giving a fancy-dress ball.

Verneuil has gone in for some incorporating himself on this occasion, uniting the substructure of the quondam shocker with that of the newspaper melodrama, with the background shifting from big business meetings to a great daily's city room.

His protagonist is a young journalist who yearns to be the Zola of "J'accuse" and finds an opportunity to shake the temple of the money-changers by a chance tip. From then on he is in mortal danger and narrowly escapes being shot for knowing too much. Though there are frantic excursions and alarms, we are left knowing very little. Indeed, the information is so scanty that some spectators, after an episode depicting a U.S. capitalist's visit to Germany to confer with Hitler, may wonder on which side the United States fought in World War II.

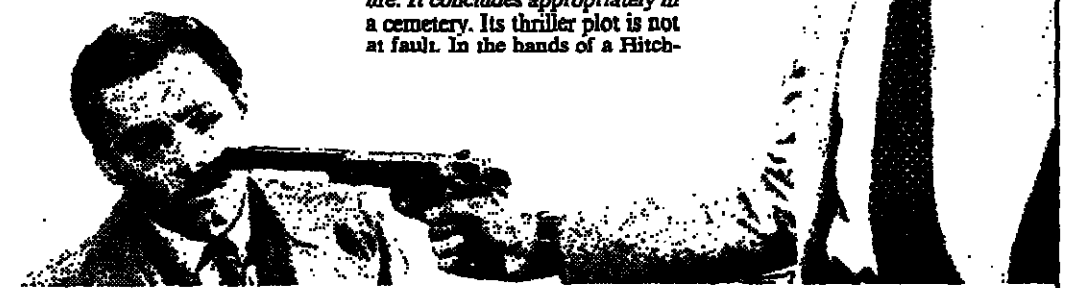
Less subterfuge and more matter would be welcome. The dramatic personae here are transparently fictionalized, all of them show puppets: the Lochinvar reporter; his wife, in doubt about his grandiose quest; the wheeler-dealer with his estranged wife and his mistress; the suave president of mammoth, menacing enterprise; the public relations officer; the private detective; the telltale retired member of the organization, and the informer of "Deep Throat" likeness.

Verneuil, a dexterous chanfleur of screen chases and pistol-point confrontations, has included some of these to interrupt the often excessive conversation. He must, too, be awarded full marks for the adroit casting. Each performance has its spark of originality among the sometimes clanging clichés of the lackluster dialogue. Patrick Dewaere achieves his soundest characterization yet as the reforming journalist, while Jeanne Moreau, Anny Duperey, Fernand Ledoux, Jean Mercure, Mel Ferrer, Michel Auckair, Jean-Laurent Cochet and Jacques François, all seasoned players, bestow a helpful reality on all they are called upon to do.

"Mille milliards de dollars" tackles the theme it has selected with kid gloves and bombastic preaching, but the professional-

ism of its production assures it of box-office success.

"Espion, vive-toi" of Yves Boisset is concerned with the misadventures of a secret agent functioning in Zurich and drawn into a fatal trap. It benefits from the presence of Lino Ventura and Michel Piccoli in its leading roles and their histrionic duel is its sole asset. The management of its narrative is frequently so awkward that even they have uphill going, while the required suspense is ever on the verge of collapse. A lack of directorial invention troubles it throughout and the unreleased solemnity of the treatment causes it to grow depressingly monotonous. Assassinations, kidnappings and shoot-outs fail to bring theatrical life. It concludes appropriately in a cemetery. Its thriller plot is not at fault. In the hands of a Hitch-



Patrick Dewaere (left), Jean-Pierre Kalfou in "Mille milliards de dollars."

## How-To Manuals Give Scoring Tips on New Video Games

By Richard T. Pienick  
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — There's trouble in Video Game City: code books. Memorize the manual and you'll get hours of playing time for just one quarter.

Video buffs have been exchanging techniques for pattern playing, sending U.S. arcade owners — who grossed an estimated \$5 billion last year — to the edge of financial hyperspace.

Now the owners face a new problem — a growing number of best-selling paperbacks that serve as how-to manuals.

"Of course it's going to hurt business," said Irving Tave, co-owner of Manchester Music, a New Hampshire company that owns about 700 video games. "The longer a person plays on a quarter, the less quarters I get."

### Five Already Published

There are at least five such paperbacks on the U.S. market, ranging in price from \$1.95 to \$3.95: "Mastering Pac-Man" (Signet), "How To Master the Video Games" (Bantam), "How To Win At Pac-Man" (Pocket Books), "How To Beat the Video Games" (Simon & Schuster) and "Scoring Big at Pac-Man" (Warner Books).

"Theoretically, you could have a user's manual for each of these games," said Ken Uston, a blackjack expert, who wrote "Mastering Pac-Man."

The original press run on Uston's book was 500,000, but store orders even before the book was released required another

250,000-copy printing. Signet spokeswoman Fern Leiber Edison said. After two weeks in bookstores, Uston's book had climbed to No. 5 on B. Dalton's mass market best-seller list.

Bantam's entry, written by 19-year-old New Yorker Tom Hirschfeld, has sold about 650,000 copies and recently appeared on The New York Times' mass market paperback list.

### More Skill Involved

Pac-Man has received a lot of literary attention because it lends itself to more thorough analysis than attack and reflex games. Uston said maze games such as Pac-Man require "the most skill, about 90 percent, and only 10 percent hand-and-eye coordination." Attack games range from 90 percent hand-and-eye coordination to 50-50, he said. Uston turned his attention to Pac-Man while awaiting the outcome of court appeals on his banishment from casinos in Atlantic City. He is an expert blackjack "counter" who can calculate the chances of a high or low card turning up after several decks of cards have been played.

His book is the most elaborate on the popular Pac-Man game. It provides diagrams of patterns for the original arcade games, gives advice on how to handle new programs and includes tips on how to play the various table models, some of which look, sound and play like the larger arcade versions.

"The manufacturers are so worried that everyone's going to master these games,"

Uston said during an interview conducted recently over a Pac-Man board at a Broadway arcade.

"But look, I just messed up," he said as his Pac-Man was caught by a pursuing monster. Until he was distracted by a crowd that had gathered around his board, he had effortlessly reached a score in excess of 50,000. Novices have to scramble to get 15,000.

Uston, who is writing a second book on arcade games, doesn't consider himself an expert at playing, just at analyzing. At a recent arcade party held to promote Coleco's new line of portable, self-contained games, including Pac-Man, Uston brought along Raymond Chan, a 20-year-old college student from San Francisco.

### 1.4 Million Points

Uston asked Chan to help him with his book research after he saw Chan walk away bored from a Pac-Man game after racking up 1.4 million points without a mishap. Chan said the pattern books "show how the games work and give more of the fine details. The more patterns you get, the more interesting it is. Once you get the hang of it, it's more fun."

"It might take the self-experimentation out of it, and maybe that's bad, but look at all the quarters it [the experimentation] would gobble up," Uston said.

Arcade owners, concerned in the end with the balance sheet, don't see it that way at all. The longer each game lasts, the longer it is

before the next quarter drops into the machine.

To combat pattern playing, new computer programs have been devised.

"Most of our games are speeded up," said Ellsworth Brown, manager of an arcade in Morris County, N.J. "After all, that's what we're in the business for, to make money, right?"

Brown said most of his customers feel that how-to books "spoil the game, but then there's the professionals, who want to get everything they can for their quarter."

New program-changing computer chips and accelerated games usually put would-be pros in their place, said Brown. "We had a guy who got 600,000 on Pac-Man. Now, with the game in the advanced stage, he's lucky if he gets 50,000."

### Arts Agenda

PARIS — A season devoted to the early opera of Verdi opens Feb. 19 at the Theatre National de Paris (Châtelet) with a production of "Macbeth" staged and designed by Pier Luigi Pizzi, conducted by Claudio Abbado, and with Karl Munnich in the title role and Othello Stepp as Lady Macbeth. "I Macbeth" follows Feb. 20 in a production originally staged for the Henry Opéra by Pierre Corneille and designed by Roberto Pazzi. Cléo Hamon, conductor and the cast is headed by Margherita Cordero Alberti, Ottavio Garavito and Antonio Solvetti. They will alternate performances through March 5. "Attila" follows from March 14 to 27, with Karl Munnich in the title part and Marilyn Zuckerman, John Brownway and Francesco Cris in other principal parts, conducted by Gian Luigi Gelmetti and staged and designed by Romo Albi. "Ernest" will be given two concert performances on March 21 and 24 under the musical direction of Jacques Deloncle.



**We wish all BMW's friends what they helped us to achieve in 1981: every success.**

What are the real reasons behind BMW's success? Above all, it's BMW drivers. Because of them and their demanding standards, the performance and reputation of both our company and our marque have continued to grow. In 1981, which was a very difficult year for the car industry as a whole, BMW has once more been extremely successful. We were one of the very few car manufacturers in Europe to improve on our results of the previous year. And we achieved much more than simply avoiding a reduction in working hours. We increased production by

3% and exports by 6%. In 1981 BMW was one of the most successful exporters of top-class, exclusive cars to the other EEC countries, and our growth in the USA as well as our performance all other German car manufacturers. The reason for this must also surely lie in the fact that we have once again tackled the job in hand with a healthy optimism and a greater willingness to accept the need for sensible innovation and sheer hard work. It's because we spent less time sitting and discussing what progress should look like, than going out and achieving it. Something which you can immediately recognise in the new generation of BMW cars. And something which has been recognised and appreciated throughout the world at a time of particularly tough international competition. We're equally optimistic about our progress in the future. The significant capital investments planned for the 1981-1985 period show that we fully intend to take on the challenges of today and tomorrow as wholeheartedly as we have in the past. And BMW faces all these coming challenges with even greater determination to improve our performance, to face the risks,

and to accept the future. They are the same qualities which are reflected in every BMW car. And which — naturally — are shared by every BMW driver. To all those of you, who by sitting with us behind the wheel of a BMW have helped us make progress a reality, we would like to say "thank you".

BMW AG, Munich









## BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

### China Seeks Bids for Offshore Oil Exploration

PEKING — China Tuesday invited the first bids from 46 companies, 20 of them American, to explore and develop a major portion of its potentially rich offshore oil resources.

The newly established China National Offshore Oil Corporation announced it was seeking bids for rights in blocks totaling nearly 60,000 square miles (96,000 square kilometers) including some areas considered to be among the most promising that China has. The oil companies, which have all participated in the preliminary surveys over the past three years, have until the end of March to respond.

China's timetable calls for the first contracts to be signed early next year, industry sources believe, with commercial production starting in 1985.

### Japan Automakers Say Exports Decline

TOKYO — Auto exports during January by Japan's two leading car companies declined compared with a year ago, reflecting export limitations and an economic slowdown in the United States and Europe, officials said Tuesday.

Toyota officials said its January exports of all vehicles totaled 133,313 units, down 9.6 percent from January, 1981. Nissan, the No. 2 automaker, exported 113,083 vehicles, down 12.9 percent from a year ago.

### Toshiba Reports 13.2% Sales Rise in Quarter

TOKYO — Toshiba sales in the third quarter of its fiscal year rose 13.2 percent from a year earlier to 406.22 billion yen, the company said Tuesday.

It said exports rose 90 percent to 150.30 billion yen as big thermal power plants were delivered to Canada and the Philippines during the period. Orders received in the quarter totaled 457.08 billion yen, down 30.8 percent from a year earlier.

### Bank Says Swiss Economy Seems to Slow

ZURICH — Signs of a slowdown in the Swiss economy are growing, Credit Suisse said Tuesday in its latest economic report.

Orders are falling, in contrast to the third quarter of 1981 when industrial production rose by 2.4 percent and total employment by 0.1 percent. It noted that for the first time in two years the number of vacancies is lower than the number of unemployed. A growing number of companies are introducing short time working, but Switzerland's unemployment rate of 0.4 percent at end January is still the lowest in the world, the bank said.

### Toyo Kogyo To Offer 40 Million New Shares

TOKYO — Toyo Kogyo, which makes Mazda cars and is 24.7 percent owned by Ford Motor, said it will offer 40 million new shares to the public and make a 1-for-10 bonus issue to raise its capital to 42.69 billion yen (about \$177 million).

The issue price, to be decided later, will be based on the Tokyo stock market price with payment required on April 16. The bonus issue will be made to shareholders on record April 30. The price of Toyo Kogyo shares in Tokyo closed Tuesday at 393 yen after rising nine yen in a mixed market. The company said it will be able to report a profit of about 21 billion yen for the first half year ending April 30, up from 19.56 billion a year earlier.

### Sale of Chrysler Defense Arm Reportedly Set

DETROIT — United Auto Workers President Douglas A. Fraser said Tuesday Chrysler has reached a tentative agreement with General Dynamics for the sale of its profitable defense arm.

The sale has been rumored for weeks in line with the automaker's need to raise cash. Chrysler Defense, a subsidiary, produces tanks for the Army and other military implements.

Mr. Fraser, a member of the Chrysler board, said a tentative agreement has been reached subject to review by the Pentagon.

### Spain Approves Nissan Takeover of Van Firm

MADRID — The Spanish Cabinet has approved an investment of 2.19 billion pesetas (\$22 million) in Spanish light van producer Motor Iberica by Nissan Motor which will give Nissan a majority holding, a Motor Iberica spokesman said Tuesday.

The investment would boost Nissan's shareholding to 55.6 from 35.85 percent.

## Montedison's Plastics Unit To Cut 14% of Work Force

By Barbara Donnelly

MILAN — Montedison's plastics subsidiary Montedisonplast said Tuesday it will dismiss 1,800 workers, or 14 percent of its employees, in line with a state plan to raise productivity and reorganize Italy's chemical industry.

Unions announced "pro forma" strikes to protest the planned cuts but "toed a much softer line than they have in the past," a company source remarked. The cuts mainly involve production of base plastics such as low density polyethylene and, according to an official release, are needed to "rationalize the production structure and improve productivity." But the action also reflects the mounting financial pressures that are forcing the chemical giant to abandon units operating at a loss.

Some of the slack in base petrochemical and plastics output will be taken up by the Enco joint venture between the state energy group Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi and Occidental Petroleum of the United States, which can afford to do so because of its access to cheaper feedstock.

But the government has publicly

admitted that its plan for chemical and plastic sector, still in the incubation stage after a year of discussion, will not be able to save the jobs of an estimated 14,000 excess workers in the industry by 1983. State Industry Minister Gianni De Michelis has defended the program, saying that if it succeeds, it would generate more than that number of new jobs in the future.

"Plastics have been hard hit by recession on major markets and European overproduction," commented a Montedison source. "Our plants are running at 30 to 40 percent of capacity but our work force strangely enough has remained intact."

Just a year ago, Montedison announced to forego dismissals planned for 20 percent of its total work force in return for two years of state-subsidized layoffs and a promise from the government to buy some of its unwanted plants. The company recently filed an additional 450 workers at its Priolo petrochemical plant for an indefinite period.

Tuesday's action comes as the Italian labor movement is trying to adjust to falling productivity and hostile world economic climate, which have pushed most of Italy's heavy industry to the edge of collapse.

"More and more, the workers are realizing that the only job security is the company's survival," commented one labor expert. Financial pressure on Montedison has increased dramatically in the past year, forcing the company to find for ways to cut operating costs. Montedison's overriding weakness is its 90-percent dependence on imported oil-based feedstock, which has made it particularly vulnerable to the dollar's sharp rise over the past year.

Losses for the first half of 1981 amounted to 281 billion lire (\$220 million), 50-billion higher than the red ink for all of 1980. The second half of the year "certainly wasn't any better," despite nearly 15-percent expansion of 1981 group sales to 8.4 trillion lire, a company source remarked.

### Japan Steel Output Rises

TOKYO — Japanese crude steel production rose 3.2 percent in January to 8.79 million metric tons from an upward-revised 8.52 million in December, and was up 5.6 percent from 8.32 million tons produced a year earlier, the Japan Iron and Steel Federation said Tuesday.

## Japanese See Little in EEC Trade Threat

### Tokyo More Worried About Capital Outflow

TOKYO — Japan said Tuesday it would respond to any EEC complaint about its trading practices by taking issue with the EEC's own import restrictions.

The 10-nation EEC has proposed lodging a formal trade complaint against Japan under rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in a bid to open Japanese markets to European goods.

Meanwhile, it was reported that Finance Minister Michio Watanabe told a Cabinet meeting that government is concerned about the recent outflow of Japanese capital attracted by the strong dollar.

Government sources said Mr. Watanabe mentioned growing Japanese investment in U.S. securities and "zero-coupon" Eurobonds.

Japanese life insurance sources said Tuesday they have been unofficially asked by the Finance Ministry to withhold investment in overseas securities.

At a press conference Tuesday the director-general of the Economic Planning Agency, Toshio Kono, said Japan and West European countries should urge the United States to change its current monetary policy. He said it was high U.S. interest rates which had brought about the heavy depreciation of the yen.

### Retaliation Promised

On the issue of European trade, officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said if the EEC succeeds in taking proceedings against Japan through GATT then Tokyo would retaliate.

One official described the EEC Commission's proposal as unwise and irrational. "Naturally, we have quite a lot to say on EEC restrictions," he said.

Ministry officials said there is still a question over the basis of any EEC complaint under GATT rules. They said while Japan maintains 27 import restrictions, the EEC has 83, of which 23 are aimed solely at Japanese goods.

Trade Minister Shintaro Abe told a press conference he doubted that all 10 members of the EEC would approve the Commission proposal. He was unsure whether France and Italy, which both maintain strict limits on Japanese car imports, would approve the plan.

In a separate development, the EPA said in a monthly report the economy remains on a recovery course, but its pace of improvement is still slow, with exports measured by volume declining.

The export volume on a customs-cleared basis fell 6.2 percent in the last quarter of calendar 1981 from the preceding quarter, after a 3.4 percent quarter-on-quarter rise in the third quarter.

This decrease in the growth in export volume was a reflection largely of a decline in exports of ships, with vehicle and textile sales flattening, although tape recording machine exports, including video recorders, rose sharply.

The agency said mining and industrial production rose 2.7 percent in the October-December period compared with the previous quarter, while plant and equipment investment by large corporations remained firm.

## U.S. Economist Says Deflation Is Possible

WASHINGTON — Economist Michael Evans believes that if the current recession gets "out of hand" and turns into a depression, it will be caused by prices that are too low.

Mr. Evans, who heads a Washington-based economic forecasting firm, said in an interview that political leaders are foolish if they "believe society will reward them if they drive inflation to zero by a process of continuing recession and wholesale bankruptcy."

The economist, who says his firm makes a point of being the first to jump to conclusions, added, "If the current recession does get out of hand and plunges the economy into the maelstrom, it will be because prices were too low, not too high."

Although rampant deflation "is extremely unlikely" it is nevertheless a possibility, he said. Asked if deflation is a realistic possibility any time soon, he said, "It sure could be." All that is necessary, he said, is to "continue to have rising interest rates and recession the rest of the year."

Some signs of deflation already appear in the government price reports. The Producer Price Index, the Labor Department's broad measure of price changes at the wholesale level, showed late last week that automobile prices went down 0.4 percent in January. Prices of finished energy goods, including natural gas and gasoline ready for delivery, went down 0.9 percent.

The Fed's tight money policy and continuing recession could be "so much successful medicine that it kills the patient," he said. One reason would be the debt structure that has embraced inflation for the past few years. "Long term debt at 15 percent would be virtual suicide for many companies if inflation were to disappear," he said.

Referring to the Depression, Mr. Evans warned, "The last time this lesson was tried it resulted in an unprecedented upheaval of American politics. If that is what the Republicans want — another 30 years in purgatory... they are advised to encourage the current policy of straining the economy to death through tight money, high interest rates and uncontrollable volatility in financial markets."

## U.S. Studies Show New Tax Law Provides Subsidies to Major Industries

By Thomas B. Edsall and Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Three major industries — automobiles, transportation and mining — will pay no tax on income from new investments this year and will receive what amounts to a tax subsidy to use against income from past investments under the 1981 tax bill, according to studies by the Treasury Department and the Council of Economic Advisers.

The studies, contained in the Economic Report of the President, appear to at least partially confirm two major criticisms of the 1981 tax bill: that it went beyond eliminating the corporate tax on new investments and created negative tax rates on new investments, and that it increased the distortion of tax rates between major industries.

Although the corporate rate is technically 46 percent, it can be reduced to below zero — a negative tax rate — when the credits and depreciation write-offs from investment in plant more than equal the taxes on the income produced by the investment.

In fact, the effective rate has been about 25 to 30 percent. But the 10-percent investment tax credit combined with the highly accelerated depreciation write-offs contained in the legislation, not only reduces the rate on income from these investments to zero, but company will receive what amounts to a tax subsidy.

According to the studies: • The tax bill last year gave corporations a negative tax rate on income from construction machinery, industrial equipment and vehicles ranging from minus 14 to minus 18 percent. By 1986, the negative tax rate on construction machinery will fall to minus 82 percent.

• The tax bill actually increases

the distortion of tax rates on income from major capital investments. In 1979, the rates ranged from plus 34 percent on machinery to plus 56 percent on industrial buildings. In 1986, the rate on machinery will be minus 82 percent, while on buildings it will be plus 37 percent.

Economists contend these kinds of differences distort investment patterns and reduce productivity, a claim the economic report partially backs when it states: "These differential rates of taxation at the industry level will probably lead to relatively more investment in industries with lower tax rates."

If the rate of taxation varies significantly from industry to industry, the after-tax rate of return will become a major factor in the decision-making of investors, instead of basing judgments on estimates of an industry's potential growth.

Citing old law, which is less distorted than the 1981 bill, the Joint Committee on Taxation said the different rates of taxation are "contributing to an inefficient mix of investment" that is preventing the potential improvement in productivity from "being fully realized."

## Rally Nips Sharp Fall-Off on NYSE

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stock prices in New York rallied in the last two hours of trading but still finished lower on the day as investors remained concerned about the interest rate outlook.

After being down 13 points in the first hour of trading, the Dow Jones industrial average rebounded and closed off 2.47 points at 831.34. Declines led advances by two to one as volume widened to 49 million shares from 37.7 million last Friday. The market was closed Monday for the President's Day celebration.

Analysts attributed the rally to short-covering and noted that selling abated after the market sold off sharply in the first hour of trading.

Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts noted the Dow Jones industrial average traded in the area of its 1981 low of \$24.01 most of the day and expected some investors to replace borrowed shares they sold earlier in hopes of a price decline.

Selling was heavy at the outset following the Federal Reserve's report late Friday the nation's money supply soared an unexpected \$2.3 billion.

That surge raised fears the Fed, which has been under attack from the Reagan administration for erratic money supply movements, may be forced to tighten credit and boost interest charges toward record levels attained in the 1980 recession.

There was speculation the prime lending rate, which climbed to a record 21½ percent during the 1980 recession, would rise from its present 16½ percent level. UMB Bank & Trust, a small New York bank, boosted its prime a half point to 17 percent. And two major banks, Continental Illinois and Manufacturers Hanover, raised their broker loan rates to 16½ percent and 17 percent respectively from 16 percent.

In other corporate news, Whitaker Corp. said it will not terminate its offer for Brunswick until a court rules on the legality of Brunswick's agreement to sell its medical group to American Home Products.

AHP and the Brunswick Tuesday announced commencement of AHP's \$425-million tender offer for up to 14.2 million shares of Brunswick's common stock at \$30 per share.

### AT&T Seeking To Restructure Overseas Rate

NEW YORK — American Telephone & Telegraph said Tuesday it filed with the Federal Communications Commission to restructure rates for overseas telephone service in a move that would reduce customer-dialed charges on those calls by an average of about 4.5 percent.

AT&T said the plan would have no effect on Bell System earnings. It would reduce the initial period on customer-dialed overseas calls to one minute from the present three minutes.

It also would standardize discount rate periods and would set up nine overseas rate regions.

An agreement for AHP to exchange the common shares acquired in the tender offer for Brunswick's Sherwood Medical Industries was executed last week.

Brunswick Corp., meanwhile, said its directors and officers will tender to AHP all of their shares, comprising about 1.5 percent of the company's 20.5 million shares outstanding.

In currency trading, the dollar closed in London little changed in quiet trading. The dollar ended at 2.3955 Deutsche marks, up from an opening 2.3942 and Monday's 2.3937 marks.

In New York, profit-taking weakened the dollar from its earlier opening levels but it remained slightly higher on the day against most currencies, dealers said.

In early afternoon it was quoted at 2.3910 DM against an opening 2.4010 DM and the previous closing 2.3800. Sterling was at \$1.8345 against \$1.8265 at the opening.

## CRÉDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE. To CCF correspondents and customers.



Crédit Commercial de France has been nationalized and I am forced to leave.

My wish would have been to write personally to my many friends throughout the world, to CCF's correspondents and customers, and thank them for the trust they have never ceased to show me.

Unfortunately, this is not materially possible. May I therefore use this newspaper to express all my gratitude.

I have always opposed nationalization and shall certainly continue to do so. It is my absolute conviction that free enterprise is the best system, and its preservation essential to the safeguard of individual freedom and human rights.

However, I know that the men and women with whom I have worked have the highest moral, intellectual, and professional qualities, and will do everything to maintain CCF's excellent reputation.

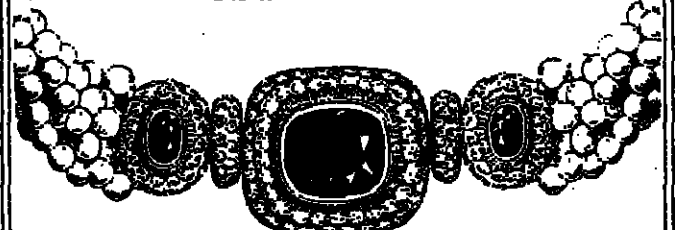
For their sake, for the good of my country, may I ask all those in contact with CCF and its subsidiaries worldwide, to grant them their full confidence.

JM Lévêque

Jean-Maxime Lévêque,  
Chairman of CCF



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EQUITY ON:

JANUARY 1, 1982

\$100,000.00

FEBRUARY 11, 1982

\$99,629.12

after all charges

EQUITY ON:

JANUARY 1, 1981

\$100,000.00

DECEMBER 31, 1981

\$237,214.03

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## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 16

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

## Market Summary

Feb. 16, 1982

## Dow Jones Averages

Index	Value
Dow Jones Industrial Average	2,811.12
Dow Jones Transportation Average	1,111.12
Dow Jones Utility Average	1,111.12

## Market Indices

Index	Value
NYSE Composite	1,111.12
AMEX Composite	1,111.12

## NYSE Most Active

Symbol	Price
IBM	111.12
GE	111.12
AT&T	111.12

## NYSE Index

Index	Value
NYSE Composite	1,111.12

## Standard &amp; Poors Index

Index	Value
Standard & Poors 500	1,111.12

## AMEX Most Active

Symbol	Price
IBM	111.12
GE	111.12
AT&T	111.12

## AMEX Stock Index

Index	Value
AMEX Composite	1,111.12

## Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Symbol	Price
IBM	111.12
GE	111.12
AT&T	111.12

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	Value
Dow Jones Industrial Average	1,111.12
Dow Jones Transportation Average	1,111.12
Dow Jones Utility Average	1,111.12

Symbol	Price
IBM	111.12
GE	111.12
AT&T	111.12

Symbol	Price
IBM	111.12
GE	111.12
AT&T	111.12

Symbol	Price
IBM	111.12
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Symbol	Price
IBM	111.12
GE	111.12
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(Continued on Page 10)



## W. Germans See Downturn In Investment

From Agency Dispatches  
**PONN** — West German companies will invest less this year than in 1981 despite the offer of investment incentives under the government's job creation program, Franz Schoser, executive secretary for industry and trade association, said Tuesday.

He told a press conference that an association survey of 14,000 firms showed they were cutting investment because of lower profits and a poor outlook.

The government is offering a 10-percent investment grant to firms that invest this year in new plant or buildings, provided they spend more than their average investment in the past three years.

Mr. Schoser said many firms had invested heavily in 1979, 1980 and first half 1981, so they would have to increase investment considerably to exceed their average of the last three years.

He said he was skeptical about a government forecast that its scheme, announced on Feb. 3, would boost investment by 40 billion Deutsche marks.

"Investment incentives work only if medium-term sales prospects are good, and this is not the case at present," he said.

Mr. Schoser said most companies taking part in the survey expected strong exports to carry the economy through the current "lean times." West German industry had made great efforts to maintain its international position, but risks had risen "enormously," he said.

Domestically, Mr. Schoser said, the survey showed the order inflow was declining with consumption weakening. Due to unfavorable corporate earnings prospects, companies are likely to reduce capital spending this year from 1981.

The group also reported that West German firms are opposed to a bill to bring the country's accounting procedures into line with an EEC directive.

The report said small firms are particularly bitter about the bill, saying it involves legal reforms they find difficult to implement and involves high costs.

The draft accounting bill, approved by the Cabinet last Wednesday, is disputed because it extends beyond the EEC directive to include partnership and one-man firms, the group added.

The bill's most important proposal is that the GmbH private limited companies, will be required to publish annual reports from the beginning of 1984.

Such companies will have to be audited by independent auditors from 1985 provided they have at least two out of three specific features. The bill lists these features as a balance sheet total of more than 2.85 million Deutsche marks, annual sales of over 5.7 million DM and more than 50 employees.

## Devout U.S. Free-Trader Changes Allegiance

By Jane Seaberry  
 Washington Post Service  
**WASHINGTON** — Last year, devout free-trader Sen. John C. Danforth preached that government should stay out of the business of protecting U.S. industry against foreign competition.

"The business of America is business," the Missouri Republican said.

Now after a year in the pulpit as chairman of the Senate finance international trade subcommittee, Sen. Danforth's sermons contain fire and brimstone against Japanese traders and warnings that Congress may unleash its wrath on Japan in the form of reciprocity legislation if it does not effectively open its markets to foreign goods.

Sen. Danforth now is the leader of the reciprocity movement, a new religion on Capitol Hill gaining converts every day. The movement's message: Do unto other countries in trade what they do to the United States.

Sen. Danforth said, "Right now my view is this country has got to rebuild its economic strength in the years immediately ahead," and that could not be accomplished if foreign countries shut out U.S. goods.

He denied that his metamorphosis was based on the facts that the faltering auto industry is important to his state and that he is up for reelection in the fall.

"This isn't a sport of activity that will decline because of the re-election," said Sen.

## Senator Is Converted To Reciprocal Trading

Danforth, who so far has no serious opposition. His "maturation" is the result of growing in his job as trade subcommittee chairman, he said.

"Before all we did was complain," Sen. Danforth said. "We traipse over to Japan, and we bellyache. If we complain loud enough and whine and plead and threaten... perhaps the Japanese will change. That has limited effectiveness, and it's demeaning."

"The notion of reciprocity and trying to put together a bill is an idea that has evolved in the last few months as it has become clear rhetoric is not effective and creates ill will."

However, he added, "It's possible to create a really protectionist bill in the name of reciprocity, and we have to watch that very carefully."

Reciprocity in trade is expected by some administration trade officials to be the hottest topic on Capitol Hill after the budget is considered. Sen. Danforth has tentatively set hearings on reciprocity legislation for March 25.

Administration officials have endorsed the general concept, particularly toward Japan, which is projected to have a \$20 billion trade

surplus with the United States this year. And increased protectionist sentiment on Capitol Hill, particularly in light of increasing unemployment in import-sensitive industries, will assure easy passage of some type of legislation, Sen. Danforth said.

He first floated the idea of reciprocity during hearings last December on Japanese automobile imports. Congress' fervor was fueled by the deepening troubles facing the U.S. auto industry and the trade deficit with Japan.

The proposed legislation would in some cases allow the president to prevent foreign firms from selling or investing here if their markets are not open to U.S. companies. It would allow the president to act against countries that have a lack of "substantially equivalent commercial opportunities" for U.S. firms.

Sen. Danforth introduced his own bipartisan-sponsored legislation last week that would "establish reciprocal market access as a principle of U.S. trade policy," he said. It would require the administration to identify barriers to U.S. exports and submit to Congress trade barriers of other countries and their impact on U.S. exports.

"Reciprocity does not mean exports must equal imports," Sen. Danforth said. "It means all sides to a trade relationship have a fair opportunity to market what they produce."

## Iranians Cut Another \$1 Off Oil Price

From Agency Dispatches  
**LONDON** — The National Iranian Oil Co. has cut the price of its oil by \$1 a barrel for the third time this year, oil industry sources reported.

The sources said the state-run company announced on Monday it was reducing to \$32.20 a barrel the price of Iranian light crude and \$30.30 a barrel for the main heavy crude. OPEC's official benchmark price for Saudi light crude is \$34.

The new price makes Iranian oil the cheapest in the Middle East.

On the spot market in Rotterdam, meanwhile, Saudi light crude traded Tuesday at \$30.50 a barrel, dealers said.

Crude oil market activity was limited to short-covering and exchanges, with most crudes trading below official price levels, traders said. They noted that North Sea crudes were trading as low as \$30.50 a barrel, almost \$5 below contract level.

Spot market transactions represent a small fraction of oil trading as a whole but are taken as an indication of the price trend.

In Abu Dhabi, OPEC President Mansour bin Zayed was quoted Tuesday as saying OPEC members should cut oil output in an attempt to wipe out the world oil glut.

But in a newspaper interview, he ruled out an official cut in OPEC prices.

Sheikh al-Otaibi, who is also the United Arab Emirates oil minister, said he was in constant touch with his other OPEC counterparts on a possible special conference before the group's next scheduled meeting in Quito, Ecuador, on May 20, t

In Caracas, Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti ruled out an extraordinary OPEC meeting before next May.

## COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions, in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Australia		Year		1981		1980	
Comalco		Revenue		2,810		3,152	
		Profits		147.30		116.47	
		Per Share		4.45		3.56	
		1st Quarter		1981		1980	
		Revenue		1,140		1,000	
		Profits		76.9		61.7	
		Per Share		0.98		0.79	
		4th Quarter		1981		1980	
		Revenue		3,070		3,110	
		Profits		371.36		404.77	
		Per Share		5.29		5.51	
		Year		1981		1980	
		Revenue		10,240		9,730	
		Profits		1,239		1,154	
		Per Share		7.66		7.15	
		4th Quarter		1981		1980	
		Revenue		2,740		2,720	
		Profits		52.59		59.40	
		Per Share		1.72		1.97	
		Year		1981		1980	
		Revenue		11,220		10,330	
		Profits		1,250		94.39	
		Per Share		4.39		3.41	
		4th Quarter		1981		1980	
		Revenue		2,740		2,720	
		Profits		52.59		59.40	
		Per Share		1.72		1.97	
		Year		1981		1980	
		Revenue		11,220		10,330	
		Profits		1,250		94.39	
		Per Share		4.39		3.41	

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## Malaysia Eyes Cartel in Tin

Restored  
**JAKARTA** — A Malaysian mission was scheduled to arrive here Wednesday to discuss plans for forming a cartel to control tin production, but Indonesia may not be receptive to the idea, diplomats said Tuesday.

The Malaysian primary industries minister, Paul Leong Khee Seong, told a press conference in the Malaysian capital, Kuala Lumpur, Tuesday that the current price of tin in the Malaysian market was too low and his country would seek a fair price through joint marketing with Indonesia and Thailand.

Mr. Leong said the three Southeast Asian producers, which together supply 65 percent of the world's tin, would "work out a common stand and then approach other producers."

But diplomats in Jakarta said Indonesian officials had not shown much enthusiasm for such a grouping.

Mr. Leong has been discussing proposals for a cut of 25 percent in Malaysian tin production starting next year, but the Indonesian state mining company said earlier this week it expected Indonesian tin production to rise, not fall.

"The Malaysians will not find it easy to persuade Indonesia to agree to any kind of tin export quota since their primary concern at present is boosting non-oil exports," a Western diplomat said.

## Troubled GM Halts Production at 2 Plants

Los Angeles Times Service  
**DETROIT** — General Motors is to halt car production at two of its California assembly plants, idling 5,050 workers.

GM Monday labeled the closings "indefinite" and officials held out little hope that the factories may reopen soon.

"This is strictly a question of market demand," a spokesman said at company headquarters in Detroit.

Analysts viewed the closings as a major retrenching by GM after its recent failure to either win wage concessions from employees or stimulate car sales with costly rebate programs.

"GM is doing exactly what it said it was going to do when it opened the contract talks with the United Auto Workers," one analyst said.

The other plant recently was re-

tooled to manufacture a new line of front-wheel-drive, mid-sized cars, the Chevrolet Celebrity and Oldsmobile Cutler. Dealers had more than a six-month supply of the two models on hand at the end of January.

In announcing that the plants will be closed, GM also said production at some of its other facilities will be increased and a number of laid-off workers rehired. A net total of 2,400 GM workers around the country will be laid off as a result of the shuffles.

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Africa, ex- <i>cap</i> (air).....	\$	240.00	115.00	63.00	India (air).....	\$	348.00	124.00	69.00	Polymoria, French (air).....	\$	330.00	165.00	92.00
Africa, others (air).....	\$	330.00	165.00	92.00	Iraq (air).....	\$	248.00	124.00	69.00	Portugal (air).....	Esc.	7,200.00	3,600.00	1,980.00
Algeria (air).....	\$	230.00	115.00	63.00	Israel (air).....	\$	230.00	115.00	63.00	Romania (air).....	\$	330.00	165.00	92.00
Austria.....	Sch.	2,700.00	1,350.00	720.00	Ireland.....	£Ir.	72.00	36.00	19.80	Saudi Arabia (air).....	\$	348.00	124.00	69.00
Belgium.....	B.F.F.	5,400.00	2,700.00	1,500.00	Iran (air).....	\$	248.00	124.00	69.00	South America (air).....	\$	330.00	165.00	92.00
Belarus.....	\$	230.00	115.00	63.00	Italy.....	£Lir.	144,000.00	72,000.00	39,600.00	Spain (air).....	Ps.	12,600.00	6,300.00	3,520.00
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Cyprus (air).....	\$	230.00	115.00	63.00	Libania (air).....	\$	248.00	124.00	69.00	Switzerland.....	S.F.F.	330.00	165.00	92.00
Czechoslovakia (air).....	\$	230.00	115.00	63.00	Libya (air).....	\$	348.00	124.00	69.00	Tunisia (air).....	\$	230.00	115.00	63.00
Denmark (air).....	D.Kr.	990.00	495.00	270.00	Luxembourg.....	£L.Fr.	5,400.00	2,700.00	1,500.00	Turkey (air).....	\$	230.00	115.00	63.00
Egypt (air).....	\$	330.00	165.00	92.00	Malaysia (air).....	\$	348.00	124.00	69.00	U.A.E. (air).....	\$	330.00	165.00	92.00
Ethiopia (air).....	\$	330.00	165.00	92.00	Malta (air).....	\$	230.00	115.00	63.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	\$	230.00	115.00	63.00
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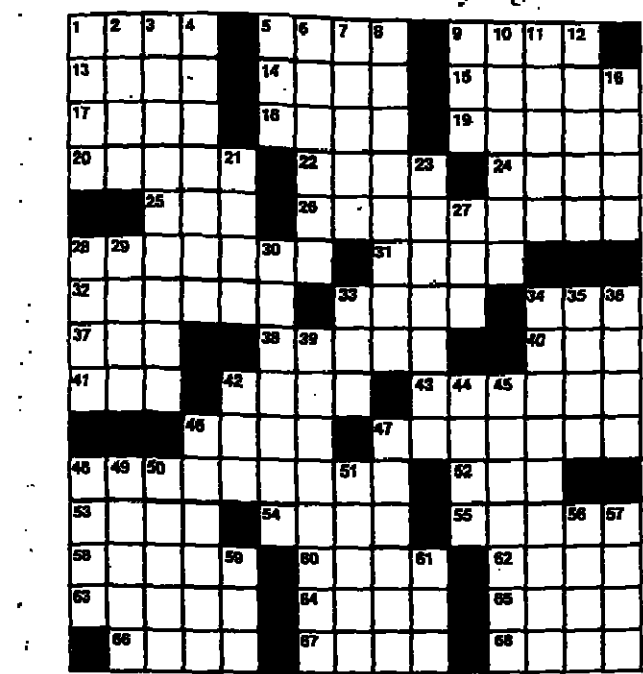
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Edited by Eugene T. Maresha



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sedona  
9 Lollipop, e.g.  
10 Common noun  
ending  
14 Rival of Vegas  
15 Message from  
Aesop  
17 MacDonald's  
property  
18 Impersonated  
19 Originate  
20 Hassles; to-dos  
22 Mine finds  
24 Windmill  
pouch  
25 Young ruler of  
yore  
26 Monosyllabic  
word meaning  
"exaggerated"  
28 Elide  
31 Jeane to  
Jean, perhaps  
32 Arid tract  
33 Articular  
34 Lawn material  
37 Map—rune  
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homophone for  
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pretentious  
48 Monosyllabic  
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53 MacDermot  
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or city  
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predecessor  
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10 Great outfit  
11 Kind of coffee  
12 Defeat badly  
16 Pb  
21 Pm ending  
23 Class of a sort  
27 Twitching  
28 Concordes  
29 Freedom from  
vicissitude  
30 Oenologist's  
activity  
33 Key's "above"  
34 Monosyllabic  
word meaning  
"sat on"  
35 Cather's "One  
of—"  
36 Assembly  
37 Touching lines  
42 Trifle  
44 Something to  
watch, at times  
45 Mustard pod  
46 Lulu  
47 Sews  
48 Dobbin's  
follower  
49 Criterion  
50 — Oro  
51 Finnish lake, to  
Swedes  
56 Welles role  
57 George  
Washington,  
e.g.  
59 "Modish"  
words  
61 Sycophant's  
pet word

## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW						
	C	F	C	F	C						
ALBUQUERQUE	14	7	5	FAIR	MADRID	8	46	4	3	RAIN	
ALBUQUERQUE	15	9	7	Overcast	MANILA	15	42	21	70	Foggy	
ALBUQUERQUE	14	7	5	FAIR	MILWAUKEE CITY	14	46	21	70	Foggy	
ANCONA	4	3	-11	12	Fair	MILAN	28	82	32	72	Cloudy
ATLANTA	11	5	6	43	Overcast	MILWAUKEE	6	43	3	37	Foggy
AUSTIN	14	7	5	FAIR	MOSCOW	14	46	21	70	Foggy	
BANGKOK	32	90	23	73	Foggy	MOSCOW	28	-22	10	Foggy	
BANGKOK	32	90	23	73	Foggy	MOSCOW	28	-22	10	Foggy	
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BANGKOK	32	90	23	73	Foggy	MOSCOW	28	-22	10	Foggy	
BANGKOK	32	90	23	73	Foggy	MOSCOW	28	-22	10	Foggy	
BANGKOK	32	90	23	73							

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT  
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

February 14, 1982

The net asset value operations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the International Funds Association and are not intended to represent the performance of any particular fund.	
FUND	ASSET VALUE
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.	\$1.00
(1) Global	\$1.00
(2) Europe	\$1.00
(3) Japan	\$1.00
(4) Asia	\$1.00
(5) Australia	\$1.00
(6) Latin America	\$1.00
(7) Pacific	\$1.00
(8) Europe	\$1.00
(9) Japan	\$1.00
(10) Asia	\$1.00
(11) Australia	\$1.00
(12) Latin America	\$1.00
(13) Pacific	\$1.00
(14) Europe	\$1.00
(15) Japan	\$1.00
(16) Asia	\$1.00
(17) Australia	\$1.00
(18) Latin America	\$1.00
(19) Pacific	\$1.00
(20) Europe	\$1.00
(21) Japan	\$1.00
(22) Asia	\$1.00
(23) Australia	\$1.00
(24) Latin America	\$1.00
(25) Pacific	\$1.00
(26) Europe	\$1.00
(27) Japan	\$1.00
(28) Asia	\$1.00
(29) Australia	\$1.00
(30) Latin America	\$1.00
(31) Pacific	\$1.00
(32) Europe	\$1.00
(33) Japan	\$1.00
(34) Asia	\$1.00
(35) Australia	\$1.00
(36) Latin America	\$1.00
(37) Pacific	\$1.00
(38) Europe	\$1.00
(39) Japan	\$1.00
(40) Asia	\$1.00
(41) Australia	\$1.00
(42) Latin America	\$1.00
(43) Pacific	\$1.00
(44) Europe	\$1.00
(45) Japan	\$1.00
(46) Asia	\$1.00
(47) Australia	\$1.00
(48) Latin America	\$1.00
(49) Pacific	\$1.00
(50) Europe	\$1.00
(51) Japan	\$1.00
(52) Asia	\$1.00
(53) Australia	\$1.00
(54) Latin America	\$1.00
(55) Pacific	\$1.00
(56) Europe	\$1.00
(57) Japan	\$1.00
(58) Asia	\$1.00
(59) Australia	\$1.00
(60) Latin America	\$1.00
(61) Pacific	\$1.00
(62) Europe	\$1.00
(63) Japan	\$1.00
(64) Asia	\$1.00
(65) Australia	\$1.00
(66) Latin America	\$1.00
(67) Pacific	\$1.00

## PEANUTS



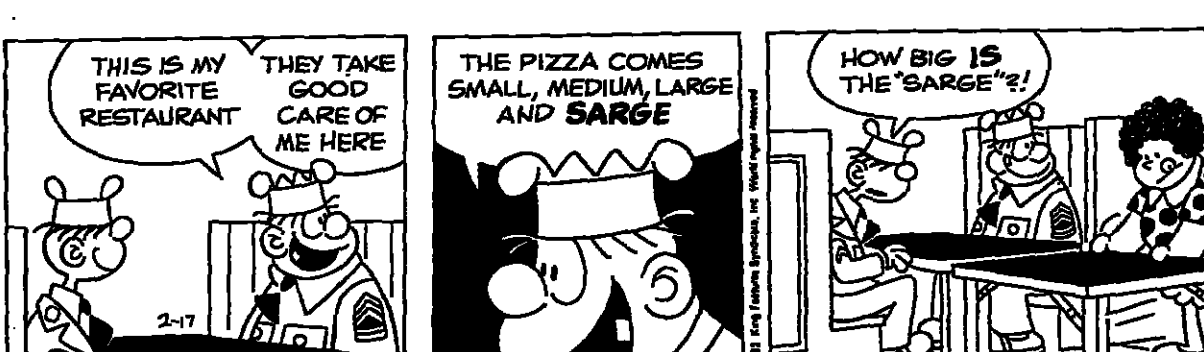
## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



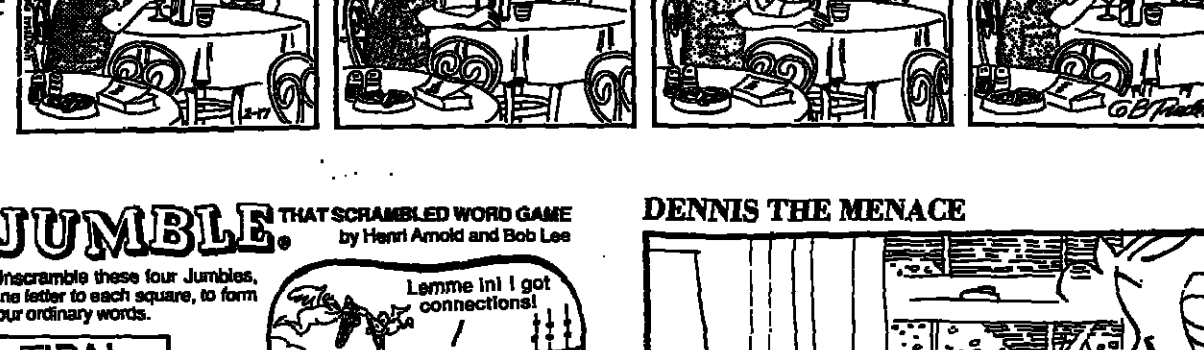
## DOONESBURY



## JUMBLE



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

## THE TRUANT

Adventures Among the Intellectuals

By William Barrett. 270 pp. \$15.95.

Anchor-Doubleday, Garden City, New York 11530

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

AT A GREAT distance, William Barrett's memoir may look like one of those reactionary outbursts that so often occurs when one's idealism has withered with age and one's knee has lost the power to jerk liberally.

After all, in the course of his text, the author manages to cancel the subscription of his youth to both Marxism and literary modernism, as well as to the idea that the journal he once helped to edit, the *Partisan Review*, could combine a belief in these two ideologies with a tough brand of anti-Stalinism. The anti-Stalinism was just fine, thank you, but how on earth, let alone in the Soviet Union, could anyone have continued to believe in socialism?

And out with Marx and modernism go Freudianism, Abstract Expressionism, painting, method-acting, the notion of the artist as neurotic outsider, sexual liberation and the idea that "The God That Failed" ever died. What is left at the end is a whiff of religion, a lingering endorsement of the class-system, a belief in the absoluteness of evil and a vigorous anti-communism.

## Scent of Betrayal

There is even the scent of betrayal that often goes with such confessions. As Barrett reports, his mentor and colleague, Philip Rahv, *Partisan Review* co-founder, had once talked of writing a novel to be called "The Truants." It was to be about all the people who had played hooky from the pressing realities of their lives by working at the magazine for a time. But Barrett saw a further meaning in the title — all those intellectuals he had known who in their radicalism had played hooky from the reality that their "continued existence" as dissenters depended "on the survival of the United States as a free nation in a world going increasingly totalitarian." This was not at all what Rahv had in mind.

Thus Barrett's book would seem from a distance. But from up close, to call "The Truants" nothing but a reactionary tract would be like describing the "Iliad" as only a horse story. First of all, Barrett is full of wicked fun. He has highly complimentary things to say about some of the intellectuals he knew: Mary McCarthy is "one of the most extraordinary women 'of our time'"; Lionel Trilling "was, in my view, the most intelligent man of his generation — or at least the most intelligent I knew."

On the other hand: "In this memoir," "I am not a walker in the city seeking narcissistically to capture myself" — which is by no means his only derogatory reference to Alfred Kazin. Edmund Wilson "saw what he wanted to see — even when it wasn't there to be seen" — for example, a sign in a bookstore that he thought meant socialist books had been banned in Milan but which in fact referred to "libri socialisti" or simply textbooks. And, though Rahv "could, on occasions that called for it, go through the gestures of a grand gentleman to the manner born, he was also one of the rudest men I've ever known."

Yet Barrett hardly ever hands out blame or praise simply for the purpose of throwing onions or orchids. His mention of Rahv's rudeness is part of a character anatomy that is undertaken in order to explain why Rahv and his partner, William Phillips, eventually broke up and thus diminished what the author calls one of the United States' most influential intellectual journals.

His gossip (albeit high-minded) about the feud that broke out between his friend Delmore Schwartz and

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of *The New York Times*.

## Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	THE HOTEL NEW HAMPSHIRE	John Irving	2
2	AN INDECENT OBSESSION	Colleen McCullough	1
3	MARCO POLO, IF YOU CAN	By Mike Buckley	4
4	SPRING MOON	Benji Bao	3
5	RABBIT IS RICH	John Updike	12
6	THE GREEN DESIRE	Anton Myrer	15
7	THE LORD OF THE RINGS	J.R.R. Tolkien	10
8	THE LORD OF THE RINGS	J.R.R. Tolkien	10
9	THE LORD OF THE RINGS	J.R.R. Tolkien	10
10	THE LORD OF THE RINGS	J.R.R. Tolkien	10
11	THE LORD OF THE RINGS	J.R.R. Tolkien	10
12	THE LORD OF THE RINGS	J.R.R. Tolkien	10
13	THE LORD OF THE RINGS	J.R.R. Tolkien	10
14	THE LORD OF THE RINGS	J.R.R. Tolkien	10
15	THE LORD OF THE RINGS	J.R.R. Tolkien	10

## NONFICTION

1	A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC	by Stephen King	1
2	A FEW MINUTES WITH ANDY ROONEY	by Andrew A. Rooney	2
3	JANE FONDA'S WORKOUT	by Jane Fonda	4
4	PATHFINDERS	by Gail Sheehy	3
5	AT DAWN WE SLEPT	by Gail Sheehy	3
6	THE LORD OF THE RINGS	J.R.R. Tolkien	10
7	THE LORD OF THE RINGS	J.R.R. Tolkien	10
8	THE LORD OF THE RINGS	J.R.R. Tolkien	10
9	THE LORD OF THE RINGS	J.R.R. Tolkien	10
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13	THE LORD OF THE RINGS	J.R.R. Tolkien	10
14	THE LORD OF THE RINGS	J.R.R. Tolkien	10
15	THE LORD OF THE RINGS	J.R.R. Tolkien	10

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

SINCE French Revolutionary times, many have held the view that titled aristocrats contribute nothing of value to society. It is easy to destroy this generalization by cataloging noble exceptions, especially in politics.

In bridge, one can point to Princess Nadine de Lichtenstein, who has long been an energetic organizer of major tournaments. Her annual tournament in Deauville, France, is world-famous, and is popular, with both social players and international champions.

The Princess, who finished second in the world women's team championship in 1960, can hold her own in the best company. In the diagrammed deal played in a tournament in Tunis, she brought home a slam that failed at nearly all tables.

Most players would show the spade suit in response to two no-trump, but North preferred Stayman. His four no-trump bid was natural, suggesting six no-trump, and South accepted — an aggressive decision.

West's opening heart lead was won with the king in dummy and South had an interesting planning decision. Most declarers at other tables made the obvious move by finessing the spade jack. This permitted them to make four spade tricks, but their contracts failed: Dummy lacked an entry to take two club finesses.

The Princess did much better by taking an immediate finesse of the club queen. If this had failed she would have tried for five spade tricks

NORTH			
♠A6432			
♥AK2			
♦764			
♣32			
WEST			
♠Q875			
♥9865			
♦Q5			
♣976			
EAST			
♠10			
♥743			
♦J1098			
♣K10854			
SOUTH (D)			
♠KJ9			
♥QJ10			
♦AK32			
♣AQJ			
East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:			
West	North	East	South
3NT	Pass	4NT	Pass
6NT	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart nine.



# A Referee's Credo, Writ Large

By Rob Hughes  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — As a performer, Pierre Schwintz left me cold. I was there at the Frenchman's finest hour, yet I recall nothing of him save his short, squat body, his bald pate and square chin. To be honest, even that is revived by the one photograph.

## SOCCER SCENE

And as tradition demands, he played his part anonymously during the 1966 World Cup semi-final between England and Portugal, a gentlemanly match from which the skills of Bobby Charlton and Eusebio and Coutinho still captivate memory's eye.

My program from 1966 shows that Schwintz also officiated at North Korea's astounding 1-0 eclipse of Italy. Again, not even neurotic Italians sought out the referee as scapegoat for one of history's major humiliations.

So while concluding that Schwintz must have done his job in exemplary fashion, I never expected to come across him again. Now, however, in the latest issue of *Olympic Review*, I find laid before me the wisdom of Pierre Schwintz.

It is wisdom, too, in "The Referee and the World of Football," he presents a timely essay on the arbitration of sport in the modern world.

His text is rambling, an attempt to put into a single article his lifetime's study of philosophy, humanity and soccer. But what comes through loud and clear is the soul of the referee.

"We forget a little too quickly," he writes, "that the referee is a human being the same as everyone else, with two eyes and a brain; his reactions are human not electronic."

"It is no solution to make use of such a formidable weapon as slow-downed action replays on television to disconcert him and lay him open to viewers to act out on him the anger they feel in their daily lives."

"The persecution complex of the harassed official, caught in an age where, in West Germany for example, higher officialdom has begun to overturn referees' rulings on the basis of TV evidence? The referee is inexorably and pitilessly trapped," Schwintz continues.

"This visual condemnation merely serves to highlight his human weakness, at the same time incuring the bitterness, resentment and even hatred of clubs and the public."

Disintegration

The heart of the matter is the disintegration of the respect that players — and coaches and crowds and viewers and mass media — once accorded not only referees but also opponents.

"Respect for the referee," Schwintz reminds us, "implies the acceptance of all his decisions, even those which are unfavorable. It is one of the fundamental attitudes of the sporting spirit and, moreover, the surest method of lessening public demonstrations of hostility."

Where passions are aroused among fighting men, Schwintz contends there can be no game without the referee. Soccer, he writes, lives in a permissive, materialistic society that pays little attention to moral rectitude. It is sign of our times that the game is "degenerating to the level of pitched battles," to a kind of "rot" that is paralleled in society's aggression, discipline, "antipathy" and passiveness.

Pittance

Amid all this, the referee (virtually an amateur receiving an expenses pitance, a licensed official whose right to participate in the game can be withdrawn at any time) has somehow to stand for authority, even when club managers insult him with confident vulgarity.

"The referee is at once the closest witness of the action and its judge regarding the rules of the game."

"In fact, his intervention should be evident before the match, contacting all parties in order to create a climate of mutual confidence."

Ignoring, as he was probably bound to do, the vested and increasing question of referees' susceptibility to bribery, Schwintz sees the ref as an educator, a man suppressing his own problems, ambitions and fears to contribute to the game's beauty.

How? "Impartiality, self-control, physical and moral courage, psychology, straightforwardness and cordiality are as necessary to him as his understanding of the game, his attentiveness, his competence and his authority."

"He is able to calm the players with a word, a gesture or a look, thereby recreating the conditions necessary for the match to be played as it should be and to give back the sporting action its true sense of a game."

## Magnuson Steps Down As NHL Hawks' Coach

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Chicago Black Hawk Coach Keith Magnuson resigned Monday night following his team's 4-1 National Hockey League loss to Vancouver. Magnuson, named to the job in June, 1980, after an 11-year career as a Chicago defenseman, had resumed coaching Monday after being relieved Jan. 31, when a loss to Toronto extended a Chicago winless string to 10 games.

"I am resigning in the best interest of the team," Magnuson said. "I made up my mind that I could no longer do the players any good." Monday's defeat left the 28-10 Hawks in third place in the NHL's Norris Division.

Two things stand out in this text. One: He's right, right, right. Two: He has described a superman.

Schwintz obviously views the referee as an incorruptible man, and many probably are.

But can he have contained all that rounded wisdom, all that deep philosophy and control of impassioned fellow men when his own body was younger and able to carry him swiftly into the flashpoints to defuse the violence?

Re-reading his words, it is clear he does not see the referee as perfect — merely as a human whose decisions, good and bad, must be accepted if the game is to be played at all.

His beliefs might sound outmoded, but I support them; there is no alternative except anarchy and finally the destruction of a sport.

Furthermore, Schwintz's words are not an idealist's pieties. He demonstrates his awareness that, as bedeviled as other sports, with competitors not only prepared to main but sometimes doing so under the influence of drugs.

And, while he deplores the abuses of modern technology to dissect the referee's mistakes, he is surprisingly ready to renounce the recent standards of his successors.

He points to the list of players disabled during the 1980 European championship in Italy. He blames the players, a public that augments "this banalization of deliberate violence" — and "the laxity of Europe's best referees in accepting brutality, bad tempers, indiscipline and cheating from the players."

There were, he points out, 28 yellow cards (cautions), an average of two per match, but not one red card during championship that disintegrated into brazen pandemonium in the Netherlands-Czechoslovakia and Italy-Belgium matches. There was, too, a lack of authority regarding the 10-yards distance.

Fit and Fearless

In other words, although the game now reaches fanatical importance, although play is 10 times faster than it used to be and although players will abuse even their health and certainly the laws, Schwintz knows deep down that, as a referee, he must also be fit and fearless.

Sadly, sport is a long way away from having the kind of leaders capable of orchestrating his solution — that all elements reflect on the evolution and habits of the game and fight chauvinism and ill will, which, he says, are the sport's "worst enemies."

Study Finds NBA Reflects Areas' Racial Ratios

By Howard Ulman  
The Associated Press

BOSTON — Most National Basketball Association teams have a racial makeup that reflects the black-white population ratio of the areas in which they are located. It was to be published recently in "In These Times," a Chicago-based weekly newspaper.

Karabel and Harvard doctoral candidate David Karen divided NBA teams into three categories, based on 1980 Census Bureau population figures. They used the 11 players on each team who played the most minutes last season for determining the teams' racial compositions.

Among their findings: In 10 cities with populations that are less than 10 percent black — Boston, Denver, Phoenix, Portland, San Antonio, San Diego, Seattle and Utah — 63.6 percent of the players were black.

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NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	24	13	.646	—
Philadelphia	23	14	.619	1
New Jersey	22	15	.595	2
Washington	21	16	.568	3
New York	20	17	.541	4

CENTRAL DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	24	14	.630	—
Indiana	23	15	.605	1
Portland	22	16	.577	2
San Antonio	21	17	.553	3
Seattle	20	18	.526	4

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	27	10	.730	—
Phoenix	26	11	.703	1
Utah	25	12	.676	2
Dallas	24	13	.649	3
Golden State	23	14	.619	4

PACIFIC DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	24	14	.630	—
Los Angeles	23	15	.605	1
Portland	22	16	.577	2
Golden State	21	17	.553	3
Phoenix	20	18	.526	4

MAJORITY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	24	14	.630	—
Indiana	23	15	.605	1
Portland	22	16	.577	2
San Antonio	21	17	.553	3
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NY Islanders	27	10	.730	—
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Adams Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	24	14	.630	—
Quebec	23	15	.605	1
Buffalo	22	16	.577	2
Quebec	21	17	.553	3
Hartford	20	18	.526	4

Campbell Conference

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	24	14	.630	—
St. Louis	23	15	.605	1
Chicago	22	16	.577	2
Chicago	21	17	.553	3
St. Louis	20	18	.526	4

Smythe Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Edmonton	24	14	.630	—
Calgary	23	15	.605	1
Vancouver	22	16	.577	2
Los Angeles	21	17	.553	3
San Jose	20	18	.526	4

Majority's Results

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Chicago	23	15	.605	1
Golden State	22	16	.577	2
Los Angeles	21	17	.553	3
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He points to the list of players disabled during the 1980 European championship in Italy. He blames the players, a public that augments "this banalization of deliberate violence" — and "the laxity of Europe's best referees in accepting brutality, bad tempers, indiscipline and cheating from the players."

There were, he points out, 28 yellow cards (cautions), an average of two per match, but not one red card during championship that disintegrated into brazen pandemonium in the Netherlands-Czechoslovakia and Italy-Belgium matches. There was, too, a lack of authority regarding the 10-yards distance.

Fit and Fearless

In other words, although the game now reaches fanatical importance, although play is 10 times faster than it used to be and although players will abuse even their health and certainly the laws, Schwintz knows deep down that, as a referee, he must also be fit and fearless.

Sadly, sport is a long way away from having the kind of leaders capable of orchestrating his solution — that all elements reflect on the evolution and habits of the game and fight chauvinism and ill will, which, he says, are the sport's "worst enemies."

Study Finds NBA Reflects Areas' Racial Ratios

By Howard Ulman  
The Associated Press

BOSTON — Most National Basketball Association teams have a racial makeup that reflects the black-white population ratio of the areas in which they are located. It was to be published recently in "In These Times," a Chicago-based weekly newspaper.

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Baseball May Be Ah, So Much Easier With New Japanese Electronics Gear

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Baseball has been almost unchanged since it began in 1846. But the great American pastime is about to enter the electronics age — thanks, surprisingly, to the Japanese.

Mizuno Corp. of Osaka, Japan, a sporting goods company with international sales of about \$600 million a year, hopes to become a major league in the United States with its new line of equipment using microcomputers, minitransmitters and robots.

Soon to be unveiled in the United States — perhaps making the game ah, so much easier — is Mizuno gear that includes:

An audio receiver system enabling a manager to communicate with a batter at the plate far more accurately than by hand signals. The manager can press a "hit" button on a dugout key-board, for example, transmitting an encoded microwave signal to a receiver built into the batter's helmet. A speech synthesizing device converts the signal into a vocal message.

An electronic battery system, consisting of a set of buttons built into a catcher's mitt, that can transmit the type of pitch and desired location to a lighted display panel in the pitcher's glove. The system eliminates signal mix-ups and prevents the opposition from stealing signs.

An "opti-web polarized glove" featuring polarized see-through webbing that reduces the chances of losing a fly ball in the sun and eliminates the need for sun glasses.

Mizuno employs a team of robots to break in all its gloves before turning them — the gloves, that is — over to former athletes on its payroll who pound away at them to give their pockets the finishing touches.

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## Observer

## The Avocado Pitfall Of Prehistoric Man

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Scientists examining ancient fossil evidence discovered recently that prehistoric man ate a well-balanced diet with plenty of vegetables. By one of those coincidences in which the daily news abounds, this report appeared simultaneously with news of an avocado glut in California. To reduce the surplus, some growers want to market avocados as pet food — dogs seem to be crazy about avocados — but other growers say that selling their crop as pet food would be disastrous for the avocado's image.



Baker

All day long prehistoric man had been trying to invent the tool. Men had talked about the tool for eons. As a boy he had often crept from the table to listen to the old men talk of it. "Some day," they said, "the tool will be invented and then we will do great things."

He was exhausted when he appeared back at the cave at sundown.

"Invented the tool yet, Edison?" his wife asked.

He ignored the sarcasm. "What's for dinner?" he asked. "I'm so hungry I could eat a mastodon."

"A good thing," she said, "because I'm heating up last Sunday's roast leg of mastodon."

"Squinnos and squadrups," she said.

"You say it's squinnos and squadrups? I say it's peas and carrots, and I say to hell with it."

"If you don't eat your vegetables you're going to make a very poor fossil. Everybody's going to look at it and say, 'Well, prehistoric man certainly didn't have much respect for his innards, did he?' Is that the impression you want to create?"

She had a point, but it galled him. One of the worst things about being prehistoric man was this insatiable concern with what people would think of your fossil. You couldn't chew tree bark to relax because somebody might come along later and look at your fossil and think prehistoric man was addicted to pine sap.

On a cold night if you curled up around the dogs to keep warm, somebody was bound to say, "If you lie down with dogs and the cave falls in, your fossil is going to make people think we were dog worshippers."

Still, he was concerned about leaving a good fossil. If he succeeded in inventing the tool, a lot of fuss would be made over his fossil and he wanted it to be a fossil that would do him credit. He chewed his peas and carrots.

"Why is it always peas and carrots? Or spinach and escarole? Or apple sauce and sauerkraut when we have the marinated boar tusks?" he said. "Just once, why don't we have a nice guacamole?"

"Shame on you!"

"I said something wrong?"

"You're talking about avocados," she said. "Guacamole is made from avocados."

"I like avocados," he said.

"Not so loud," she whispered. "The neighbors in the next cave will think we're barbarians who eat dog food."

Yes, yes, he knew what she would say next. "If you eat avocados, people looking at your fossil will think you walked on all fours, had fleas and barked at the moon."

If he yielded to his craving, the avocado's terrible image would live on to curse his fossil.

Then, one of the great moments of human thought.

"I shall upgrade the avocado's image," he said.

"You can't even invent the tool. How are you going to upgrade an image?"

"Just watch," he said. In the era that followed he stalked the community night and day with a stone that fitted well in his hand and brained every dog he saw pounce on an avocado. The dogs got the idea and stayed with mastodon bones.

At length the neighbors came to hail him. "Yes, I have done a great thing. I have upgraded the avocado's image," he boasted.

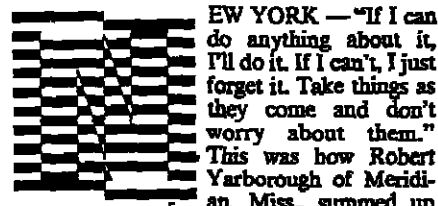
"No," said the prehistoric man next door. "You have invented the tool, and cracked the shell of the well-fitted stone of his own. The bludgeon had been invented at 1982 will reveal that the bludgeon was later refined into the image."

New York Times Service

## Finding a Method to Reduce Stress

By Jane E. Brody

New York Times Service



NEW YORK — "If I can do anything about it, I'll do it. If I can't, I just forget it. Take things as they come and don't worry about them."

This was how Robert Farborough of Mendocino, Calif., summed up his approach to life.

After reaching the age of 100, he was one of hundreds of American centenarians who expressed similar attitudes, as reported in a newly published study, "Living to Be 100: 1,200 Who Did It and How They Did It," by Osborn Segerberg Jr. (Scribners, \$19.95).

In their relaxed, pragmatic outlook, they resembled Alfred E. Neuman, the Mad magazine character, whose slogan is "What, me worry?" They took life in their stride, didn't overreach their grasp, lived one day at a time, didn't get bogged down by disappointments and rarely worried, got excited or upset.

All well and good, you say, for people who grew up in a simple agrarian world. Still, life earlier in this century was hardly free of worries.

What is different between then and now is not the existence of stress but the reactions to it. Many people grow up today with great expectations, believing they can control their future and wanting immediate rewards for their endeavors. When plans are thwarted or reality moves forward more slowly than dreams, disappointment and anger — stressful reactions — often occur.

Another difference is the lack of physical release. Handy, healthy ways to discharge negative feelings seem to be missing from most modern lives.

My grandmother (who lived to 95) used to scrub clothes on a washboard; the laundry was never cleaner than when she was upset by some turn of events. Scrubbing floors, thrashing rugs, sawing wood, anything weeds, kneading bread — all were therapeutic ways to work off bad feelings. Now we lash out at others or we turn on ourselves, possibly precipitating a host of stress-related illnesses.

In the 1980s most Americans have to look for ways to relieve stress, and too often they turn to methods — alcohol, pills, cigarettes, fast driving, child beating — that are more harmful than the stress itself.

One healthful stress reducer discovered by tens of millions of Americans is physical exercise. Sedentary observers may shake their heads, but studies have discovered that people who exercise regularly are probably motivated far more by pleasure than pain.

Even moderate activity, the studies show, prompts the release in the brain of endorphins, the body's own analgesic substances, giving the tranquility of a Valium without the expense and risk of pill-popping.

Endorphin release undoubtedly accounts for the pleasant, relaxed feelings following any vigorous workout. It may even be the

reason many people get dependent on exercise and feel uncomfortable when deprived of it.

Another healthy way to relieve stress is also a time-honored technique: meditation. Meditation has been a routine practice in Eastern cultures for many centuries. In the 1960s and early '70s, many young people brought meditation into public view.

In the last decade, meditation in one form or another has found its way into executive board rooms, the Pentagon, Wall Street brokerages, and employee and student lounges, as well as middle-class homes.

One career wife and mother reports that daily transcendental meditation has given her whole family new energy and a healthier outlook. She now feels more in control of her hectic life and is less likely to overreact to minor annoyances. Her teen-age son is doing better in school and is more cooperative at home. Her husband is calmer and happier and has more energy for household chores.

But you needn't rely on testimonials. Medical scientists have made a number of studies showing the mental and physical value of meditation. Dr. Herbert Benson, a cardiologist associated with Harvard Medical School and Beth Israel Hospital in Boston, has been studying the effects of meditation to treat patients with high blood pressure.

Benson developed a demystified route to what he calls the "relaxation response." The relaxation response is the opposite of the classic stress reaction, which is characterized by tightened muscles, increased blood pressure, raised heart and breathing rate, and overall feeling of tension.

The stress reaction occurs automatically when an animal or human feels threatened. It gears us up for self-protective action — fight or flight — and thus is essential to survival.

UT IT is often called the "fight or flight" response, when it really cannot help: traffic jams, slow elevators, incompetent service personnel, rowdy children, burnt suppers, misplaced gloves, accidental errors, tardy companions and so forth. Over a period of years, these overreactions may take their toll as high blood pressure, gastrointestinal disease, heart disease, headaches, backaches and a host of other ills that are stress-related.

The counterpart to the stress reaction — the relaxation response — does not occur automatically. It needs to be invoked. Dr. Benson and others have shown that the relaxation response decreases blood pressure, lowers heart and respiration rate, decreases blood flow to the muscles, reduces body metabolism, increases alpha brain waves that are associated with feelings of relaxation and well-being and decreases in blood lactate lev-

els (lactate is ordinarily associated with muscular fatigue).

Daily practice of the relaxation response has been shown to help lower blood pressure in patients with hypertension. When used by workers, it resulted in fewer sick days and fewer reported symptoms of anxiety.

The latest study conducted at Harvard and Beth Israel suggested that the relaxation response mimics the beneficial effects of widely prescribed drugs (such as the heart and blood-pressure drug propranolol) that block the action of the stress-induced adrenal hormones epinephrine and norepinephrine.

Researchers had long been baffled by the finding that norepinephrine levels do not fall in the blood of meditators. Now, it seems that the levels rise not because more norepinephrine is released by the adrenal glands but because less is used up by tissues that ordinarily respond to it.

In other words, the calming effect of the relaxation response may result from its ability to turn off the usual response to stress hormones. This explains why practicing the response once or twice a day for 10 to 20 minutes at a time can protect the body against excessive stress reactions all day.

The relaxation response can be invoked through transcendental meditation (in which a guru assigns a personal mantra, or word, to be used in the meditative process), by certain yoga exercises and by Dr. Benson's simple relaxation exercise.

Dr. Benson suggests finding a quiet room where you are not likely to be disturbed for 20 minutes. Sit comfortably, close your eyes, let your muscles relax and concentrate on your breathing. Each time you breathe out, say a word — any word — silently to yourself. Concentrate on the word and block out distracting thoughts. Continue this for 10 to 20 minutes. When you are done, open your eyes but sit quietly for a few more minutes. Repeat twice a day for best results.

Dr. Benson cautions against meditating without two hours of eating a meal because the digestive processes may interfere with the relaxation response. He also advises that people under treatment for hypertension inform their physicians before beginning meditation, because it could change the way their bodies use blood pressure-lowering drugs.

## PEOPLE: Nancy Reagan Making A Tour of Drug Centers

Nancy Reagan hugged and kissed children in an elementary school drug program at St. Petersburg, Fla., and told them to "do what you know is right" regardless of what others are doing. The first lady, on her second major trip since her husband became president, opened a two-day tour of drug programs in Florida and Texas with a visit to the ALPHA effort, which tries to catch third to fifth graders before they start on drugs. Teen-agers in the privately funded program live with foster families and spend 12 hours a day in intensive encounter groups at the center. As they make progress, they get more time off.

Catherine Hearst, mother of Patricia Hearst, says another woman was responsible for the breakup of her 40-year marriage to San Francisco publisher Randolph Hearst. "He just met someone else," she told Ladies' Home Journal, and that someone else was more responsible for the split than the strain of Patty's kidnapping and imprisonment. "We're still perfect friends," she says. "I suppose this is a terrible thing to say, but I've rarely been so happy."

"The very confidence of our marriage is the best answer to all these cheap stories," Sophia Loren said in an interview published in Ladies' Home Journal. In another article published a few days earlier, McCall's magazine asked Loren, 47, about rumors that she was involved with a French doctor and on the verge of a split with her husband, Carlo Lorenzini. "My husband and I never discuss these things. He wouldn't understand."

She also said her life with Ponti was orderly and stable, but left her feeling deprived.

Mark David Chapman, convicted killer of former Beatle John Lennon, has been transferred from Alcatraz state prison to a psychiatric center, authorities say. Chapman was transferred to the Central New York Psychiatric Center in Marcy because prison officials decided he needed psychiatric attention, center director Martin Von Holden said. Chapman is serving a sentence of 20 years to life after pleading guilty to shooting Lennon on Dec. 8, 1980, outside Lennon's New York City apartment.

A certain "Mr. and Mrs. Hardy" are flying to the Bahamas, but airline officials say they won't be showing their faces in public and

they'll be changing planes quickly to fly to an undisclosed locale. Why all the secrecy? The couple is seen by Britain's Prince Charles, 33, and his wife Diana, Princess of Wales. Airline officials said the pair would stay aboard their jet and wait for a private plane. The couple planned to change planes quickly and take off for an undisclosed place on the south island of Eleuthera.

The sixth Earl Grey, peer of the realm and descendant of a British prime minister, is to become chairman of a British sex shop and girls' magazine group. The Congenite company, which has a nationwide chain of more than 100 sex shops, publishes girls' magazines and reportedly does £10 million (about \$18.2 million) of business each year, said he will join it as chairman later this year. Earl Grey, 42, whose ancestor the second Earl Grey was prime minister from 1830 to 1834, was quoted as saying: "I am not in this for commercial reasons. I'm doing it for the sake of public interest as well as the company. I know this business has a bad image but the sex industry is here to stay. I want to get involved in a public watchdog because it's a part of our life. I'm in Parliament and I am anxious that there is proper legislation to protect members of the public."

Grey, who sits in the House of Lords as a member of the Liberal Party, was divorced from his first wife and now lives with his second wife and his stepson aboard a houseboat.

Barbara Boggs Sigmond announced her candidacy for a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives. Mrs. Sigmond, 42, is the daughter of Democratic Rep. Lindy Boggs of New Orleans and the late House Majority Leader Thomas Hale Boggs, a Democrat who served 27 years in Congress and was presumed killed when the airplane he was in disappeared Oct. 16, 1972, while he was campaigning for a colleague in Alaska. Mrs. Boggs won her late husband's seat in a special election in 1973. Mrs. Sigmond, 42, announced her candidacy in the Democratic primary in the newly created 7th District in central New Jersey. If Mrs. Sigmond wins the primary and general elections and her mother gains re-election in Louisiana, they would be the first mother and daughter to serve together in Congress.

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